THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, 19th July 1952.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at half past ten of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Government Hospital, Mayuram.

* 129 *Q.*—SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state why the Government stopped the proposal of constructing a ward at Mayuram Government Hospital?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The construction of the work has not been stopped."

Mining lease held by the General Sandur Mining Company.

* 130 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state when the lease of the only firm, alluded to in answer to question No. 78 on 16th March 1950, that exports manganese from Sandur, expires?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The mining lease held by the General Sandur Mining Company expires on 31st December 1953."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"In view of the fact that despite India being a free country this Company is supplying manganese to American war-mongers, is there a proposal to stop this Company from exporting manganese to war industries in America?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, as I said, this Company has got a lease till 31st December 1953. As to whom it will be given after that date is a matter for the Government of India to decide."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know if our Government are prepared to recommend to the Centre that manganese need not be sent to America?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"How does that question arise from the main question?"

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Sir, the conditions of workers working in these mines are very bad and proper amenities are not given to them. Will the Hon. Minister for Labour look into this matter?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"What has that to do with the main question? The main question is about the mining lease. It is not about the working conditions. Let the hon. Member give notice of a fresh question."

Rural Recreation Scheme.

*131 *Q.*—SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the amount allotted for rural recreation in connection with Prohibition has been spent for that purpose or not; and

(*b*) if that was spent for the above purpose, where and if not, why?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"(*a*) The member apparently refers to the allotment under the Budget head '42. Co-operation—b. Superintendence—D. Rural Recreation Scheme'. The expenditure on ameliorative activities connected with Prohibition is debited to this head. Originally a good part of the ameliorative work connected with Prohibition was devoted to the promotion of counter attraction to drink in the form of recreation and entertainments. But now the policy of the Government is to restrict ameliorative work to constructive activities such as organization of jaggery manufacturing societies and other types of societies for ex-tappers, finding alternative employment for them, etc.

"(*b*) The amount was spent throughout the State."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"How much money is being spent for rural recreation?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"I want notice Sir."

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM:—"Does the Hon. Minister feel that the recreation department should still continue?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"Yes, Sir, until the policy of the Government is changed."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—"May I know why the Rural Recreation Scheme is not enforced in the Tanjore district?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"I think, the ameliorative scheme is intended for the whole of this State. If the hon. Member brings to my notice that it is not enforced in the Tanjore district, the matter will be looked into."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Have these Prohibition Ministers—past or present—participated in anyone of the Rural Recreation Schemes please?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"Yes, Sir, sometime back in Coimbatore."

Fishery research stations.

*132 *Q.*—SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many fresh water fishery research stations are maintained by the Government in this State;

19th July 1952]

(*b*) how many of them are located near fresh water lakes or reservoirs;

(*c*) whether any of them is located near a river; and

(*d*) if so, where?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" (*a*) Four. The stations are at Madras, Mettur, Hospet and Dowleshwaram.

" (*b*) Two. The stations at Mettur and Hospet.

" (*c*) & (*d*) Yes. The station at Dowleshwaram is located near the river Godavari."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU:—" The Hon. Minister has stated, in his answer, that two research stations are located near fresh water lakes. Will he kindly inform me, how the other two stations at Madras and Dowleshwaram are able to do research in fresh water fishery when they are not located near fresh water lakes or reservoirs? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" I stated in my answer that the research station at Dowleshwaram is located near the river Godavari, which has fresh water."

DR. K. B. MENON:—" May I know whether the Government are making any efforts to popularize the breeding of fresh water fishes in private and public tanks and if so, with what success? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" We have been sending fingerlings to various tanks and they are introduced in the tanks and, I think, quite a bit of success has been achieved. If the hon. Member gives notice of another question, I can give him figures."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—" Is this scheme remunerative? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" For every acre of fresh water, we could get about 1,500 pounds of fish and ultimately it is bound to be remunerative."

SRI A. RATHINAM:—" May I know what the annual expenditure of the research stations is, the number of vegetarians appointed in these stations and the salary paid per head per month? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" I will allow the first part of the question. As for the second part, the hon. Member may give notice of a fresh question."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" Notice Sir."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—" Sir, will the Hon. Minister tell us in view of the failure of the rains during the past five years, what the experience of the fishery station is since there was no fresh water anywhere in the land even for drinking? " 10-40 a.m.

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" The hon. Member does not mention to which fishery station he refers."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—" Can the Hon. Minister give us the information whether the Government have any rules regarding the season during which various Government tanks are to be dredged, i.e., whether Government propose to fix any time-limit as to when the tank is to be dredged as otherwise the small fish will never get into maturity? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I think there is a time limit of the season when fishing is allowed. If the hon. Member gives noice of a specific question I shall furnish him the information."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, in reply to my previous supplementary question the Hon. Minister replied that he did not know to which fishery station I referred. I was referring to the three other fishery stations, at Mettur, at Hospet and at Dowleshwaram? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" There is fresh water there."

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—" Sir, will the Government consider the desirability of opening a research station at Kaikalur in Krishna district? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" There is already a station at Dowleshwaram. It serves that area. The problems are about the same in both the places and so I do not know whether there is any need to open one at Kaikalur."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMY :—" May I know, Sir, what the exact nature of the research work carried on in these fishery stations is? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" There is a long list of problems that are solved in these fishery stations. I do not think much purpose will be served if I read out all that. Still some of the problems I shall read—

' The work of the freshwater biological station is directed towards the following :—

(1) The bionomics, feeding, breeding and ecology of fishes of economic importance.

(2) Fish parasites, diseases and mortality and remedial measures.

(3) Environmental biota in relation to fish life.

(4) Physico-chemical factors of hydrobiology affecting productivity of inland waters with a view to determine the optimum conditions for increase of output.

(5) Survey of inland waters so as to utilize all cultivable waters.

(6) Pollution of inland waters and its effect on fisheries.

(7) Location of spawning grounds and centres for the collection of spawn, fry and fingerlings.

19th July 1952]

(8) Conditioning and transport of live fish, stocking and acclimatization.

(9) Inland fishery statistics.

(10) Fish farming technique.

(11) Growth and migratory movements and the effects of dams on the latter.

(12) Biological control of malaria, guineaworm and other water-borne diseases by public health fish farming.' "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, will the Government consider the opening of a research station at Kondakarala Ava in Visakhapatnam district, where there is a beautiful fresh water lake? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" We have already got research stations which are tackling important problems connected with fisheries. If there is any special problem to be dealt with at that place, then the matter will be considered."

SRI R. RANGASAMY GOUNDER :—" Is it not a fact that a lot of waste water from a factory is let into the Bhavani river and will it not affect the breeding of fishes."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It all depends upon what kind of water is let into the river. If it is waste water from the brewery it is good for the fish. If it is waste from slaughterhouse it is good for the fish. I do not know what exactly the hon. Member means."

Permission to tap sweet toddy in Cuddapah.

* 133 *Q.*—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI :—" Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have granted permission to tap sweet toddy (Neera) in Nellore, Chittoor, and West Godavari districts; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government propose to extend the same permission to Cuddapah district? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" (*a*) The tapping of palmyra trees and date trees for sweet toddy for jaggery manufacture is permitted in Nellore and Chittoor districts. The tapping of palmyra trees for sweet toddy for jaggery manufacture is allowed in West Godavari district.

" (b) There is no proposal at present to extend the tapping concession to Cuddapah district. It is apprehended that any such concession would lead to serious malpractices in this district."

SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI :—" May I know why this discrimination is made only against Cuddapah district? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" It is not a discrimination at all. It is a question of merit. The local officers and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies have reported against the grant of that concession."

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" May I know, Sir, what are the conditions to be satisfied and what considerations weigh with the Government in the matter of the extension of the concession to tap sweet toddy to Cuddapah district? The other day, when the hon. Member Sri Y. Audinarayana Reddi put a supplementary question, the Hon. Minister replied that extension of the concession to Cuddapah would lead to malpractices. I want to know what considerations weigh with the Government in the matter of extending this concession to Cuddapah district? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" If the local officers are satisfied that there will be no scope for malpractices, the concession will be extended."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Are the Government aware that sweet toddy is of good value and vitamin value? In view of the famine conditions obtaining in Cuddapah and the other Rayalaseema districts, will Government allow the tapping of sweet toddy freely there? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" It is a fact that it contains some vitamin. I have already said why the concession cannot be extended to Cuddapah district."

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—" Are the Government aware that most of these licensees who tap sweet toddy for manufacture of jaggery are being unnecessarily prosecuted under the pretext of not having applied in sufficient time? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" I take the information from the hon. Member."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—" Are the Government aware that permits for importing opium are not granted? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" It has no bearing on the present question."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Sir, in view of certain very favourable remarks made by the Hon. the Chief Minister the other day regarding the tapping of sweet toddy, will the Hon. Minister consider the advisability of extending the privilege of tapping and drinking sweet toddy all over this State without any discrimination? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I stick to the statement I made. I shall try to do my best to see that this nourishing fluid is not misused but is made available to as many people as possible."

19th July 1952]

SRI L. C. PAIS :—" Sir, Will the Government see that the privilege of tapping sweet toddy for drinking purpose is extended to South Kanara in the near future? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Chief Minister has just now answered that question."

SRI L. C. PAIS :—" It was not audible here. Will the Hon. Chief Minister clarify the position in regard to the tapping of sweet toddy? May I know whether the concession will be extended to South Kanara district, and if so, when and under what conditions? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" We cannot go into detailed examination of the matter and give a final answer in the course of an interpellation. The other day I indicated my mind. I said, we shall discuss it with the concerned authorities, consider their views and then give a final answer. Then hon. Members may criticise and make further suggestions, if any."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" As Cuddapah district is a famine-stricken area, where there are very few famine relief works, will the Government at least on this ground give special permits to tap sweet toddy in this district? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" As I have already explained, the matter has to be reviewed on the recommendations of the local officers."

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister for Prohibition says that after looking into the reports of the District Officers he will see whether tapping sweet toddy is to be allowed or not. May I know, Sir, why he does not consider public opinion and allow sweet toddy tapping? " 10-50 a. m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, may I ask for patience in this matter. There is no use in going on repeating general questions and general answers. I have promised to look into the matter and Cuddapah will not be forgotten."

Fishery research station at Dowleshwaram.

* 134 *Q.*—SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to extend the Fishery Research Station at Dowleshwaram;

(*b*) what are the various kinds of fish on which research is carried at this station; and

(*c*) whether there is any proposal to introduce fish like Cirrhina and Rohu and improve the stock? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (*a*) No. There is no proposal for the expansion of the Research Station.

" (*b*) Hilsa and Rohu.

" (*c*) Yes."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—" Sir, as this question has come after another question on fisheries and a lot of information has been given, I merely want to suggest to the Hon. Minister and the Government to consider extending the Research Station at Dowleshwaram as it is well situated on the Godavari river."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, the question of extending this Station does not arise now. It has been sanctioned up to 31st October 1953. It will go on till then. The question of extending it or not will be considered next year."

SRI KUMARASAMY RAJAH BAHADUR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just wanted to put a question on Fishery Research Stations but we have now come to another question. Yet, I want to know, Sir, what kind of fish they are going to develop in any tank when there is no water? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, I will then join the hon. Member and request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to give us water."

SRI M. R. RAMACHANDRAN :—" May I know, how is it, Sir, that in spite of researches and increased output the cost of fish remains the same? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, the rate at which fish is sold by this Department is very reasonable."

SRI A. RAMASAMY THEVAR :—" Sir, will the Hon. Minister, being a connoisseur of fish, be pleased to state whether he has tasted various kinds of fish and what his considered opinion is? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I must thank the hon. Member for his compliments and I can also recommend him some very good fish."

Government Hospital, Kozhikode.

* 135 *Q*.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to stop the construction of two blocks in the New Government Hospital, Kozhikode, as arranged previously ;

(*b*) if so, what are the reasons; and

(*c*) whether the Government have received any representations regarding this matter and what steps the Government propose to take in this matter? "

19th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) *to* (*c*) A statement [a] is placed on the table of the House."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Sir, in connexion with the Government Hospital, Kozhikode, there were certain transfers of Doctors as a result of complaints and enquiries but one Doctor is still sticking on there. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to enquire about it? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, a separate question may be put."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Sir, will the Government consider the question of appointing experts like post-graduates holding M.S. or M.D. degrees to District Headquarters Hospitals to improve their efficiency? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The present question relates to an altogether different subject. A separate question may be put."

Reservation of seats in colleges for the students of the Backward Classes.

* 136 *Q.*—SRI R. KRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the percentage of reservations for students of Backward Classes in Professional Colleges; and

(*b*) whether there is any such reservation in Arts and Science Colleges?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) & (*b*) In the Government Arts and Professional Colleges the percentage of reservation of seats is 15 for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 25 for the students belonging to the other Backward Classes. No specific reservation of seats has been made in the non-Government aided Colleges, but the managements have been requested to extend the fullest co-operation in the matter of encouraging the higher education of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the other Backward Classes."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" May I know, Sir, if these reservations are applicable to post-graduate courses of study? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, they do not apply to honours and post-graduate courses of study. Honours and post-graduate courses being specialized ones meant for candidates who have a proved aptitude for them, the intention of the Government is that only candidates with certain minimum attainments should be admitted to these courses."

---

[a] **Printed as Appendix I on pages 692–693 infra.**

SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR :—" Sir, may I know whether a list of Backward Classes of our State has been prepared after June 1951 and if so, how many communities are included in that list? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I would refer the hon. Member to the list that has been published by the Government, Sir."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, in view of the fact that there is already a feeling among the Backward Classes that the 25 per cent that has been allotted to them is not in proportion to their numbers, may I ask the Hon. Minister to tell us whether this 25 per cent reservation for the Backward Classes is proportionate and sufficient for the needs of the Backward Classes? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, it was decided by the Government that so far as reservation was concerned 25 per cent would meet the situation. Further, the members of the Backward Classes are not precluded from securing more seats on the basis of merit from the general pool."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Sir, is it true that the Government have received representations from every community that it be classified as a backward community? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I have not received any representations from all the communities. I have read some representations in the Press in a general way."

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—" Sir, will the Government consider the allotment of unfilled seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes and Castes to the Backward Classes in view of the inadequate number of seats allotted to the Backward Classes? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the suggestion will be considered."

11 a.m.

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" May I know, Sir, how many students belonging to the Backward Classes have been admitted in the Medical and Engineering Colleges? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I do not know, with reference to what period the hon. Member is asking the question. The percentage will be strictly adhered to so far as current selections are concerned."

SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" Sir, in view of the fact that women form 51 per cent of the population, will the Government consider the question of reserving 51 per cent of the seats in the Colleges for women? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" There is no question of reservation on the basis of proportion in the population. For all categories, women have been given 20 per cent reservation. They are not precluded from securing more seats on the basis of merit from the general pool."

19th July 1952]

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—" Will the Hon. Minister for Education be pleased to increase the number of seats available in the Rayalaseema Colleges, in view of the fact that the number of students in the Rayalaseema Colleges is only five per cent of the total number of College students in the State? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" A separate question can be put on this point. However this is a matter for the University to consider."

SRI V. S. SIVAPRAKASAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether in the matter of admission to colleges for the seats reserved to Backward Classes, the Government are aware of any possibility of exploitation by the advanced sections of the same community just as in the case of Scheduled Castes? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I think, Sir, every precaution is being taken to see that the applications are properly filled and checked at the time of admission."

SRI K. BAPANNA DORA:—"అయ్యా, 25 per cent లోనూ Backward Classes కు ఇస్తారా మా, Schedule Tribes కు ఇస్తారా మా, దీన్నీ గురించి నిర్ణయించారా, లేక మొత్తం అందులోనే కలిపేశారా? అందువల్ల Schedule Tribes కు కష్టమే చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతుంది."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Schedule Tribes కు 15 per cent అన్నది మీకు తెలుసు Backward Classes కు అన్నది స్పష్టంగా లేదు."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether non-Government aided Professional Colleges receiving Government grant follow the rules laid down by the Government with regard to reservation of seats for the Backward Classes? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have already answered the question."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" In view of the fact that reservation of seats in colleges is intended for uplifting the Backward Classes and the Backward Classes are not in a position to take full advantage of this reservation, may I know, Sir, whether the Government will see that conditions are made propitious for the Backward Classes and Harijans to take full advantage of this concession? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Scheduled Castes and Tribes are already enjoying concessions with regard to education in schools and colleges, and so also the Backward Classes."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" Several hon. Members who spoke yesterday said that the standard of education had deteriorated and that it was very low. Therefore, will the Government be pleased to reserve 75 per cent of the seats for admission on the ground of merit in all the Professional and Arts Colleges? "

THE HON DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I think the present scheme is working all right and the Government are satisfied with it."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" May I know whether Harijan Christians are included in this scheme? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes, Sir. Certain categories of converts to Christianity from the Scheduled Castes are included."

Opening of an Agricultural Farm at Srikakulam.

* 137 *Q.*—SRI V. P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU (on behalf of Sri G. Latchanna) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any site was selected for an Agricultural Farm in the newly formed district of Srikakulam ; and

(*b*) if so, where and when the Farm will be opened?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the existing Farms are in any way doing useful work for the farmers and if so in what ways? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, I refer my hon. Friend to the report of the Agricultural Department. I will say that the Agricultural Department Farms have done very good work. They could have done better work, but I will say that they have done very good work. They have produced some varieties of sugarcane which have put India on the map. They have also produced some varieties of paddy which are giving a much larger yield than we had ever before. They have done many other things like that, and I think, I am right in saying, that they are doing good work for the farmers."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" In view of the statement that the Agricultural Farms are doing good work I want to know why the Hon. Minister has not selected a site for opening an Agricultural Farm in the district of Srikakulam."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" There is already an Agricultural Farm in Anakapalle in the old undivided Visakhapatnam district. But there are still some problems in Srikakulam district which can be taken up. There has been a recommendation by the Expert Committee on opening new agricultural farms but no proposals have been placed before the Government this year."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, in view of the fact that agriculture is the main industry of our country, will the Government consider the question of opening agricultural research farms in every taluk headquarters, and as there are no such agricultural farms in Chingleput district, will the Government also take steps to open one in that district? "

19th July 1952]

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I do not know what the hon. Member means by ' an agricultural farm for each taluk '."

SRI K. VEERANNA PADAL :—" కొండ జాతుల ప్రజలకోసం విశాఖ పట్టణం జిల్లాలోని ఏజన్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో Agricultural Farm open చేస్తారా ? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" There is no need to open one specially for hill tribes."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" May I know, whether in the Agricultural Research Station at Anakapalle, there is plenty of dissatisfaction among the workers employed there because they are ill-paid? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" This question does not arise out of the main question."

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—" Will the Government consider the question of opening an agricultural farm in Pathapatnam taluk where extensive lands are available? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" A separate question may be put."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that T.M.V. 3 groundnuts are not giving as good a yield as the ordinary groundnuts? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Notice."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether any of these agricultural research stations carry out research in the quality of tobacco also? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

Taking care of young children of prisoners.

* 138 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state— 11-1 a.m.

(*a*) whether there are any existing schemes of Government under which dependants especially young children or babies of those who are sentenced to imprisonment are taken care of and whether in the case of babies and young children they are allowed the company of their mother;

(*b*) when a guardian, care-taker or mother of a young child is executed, do Government take care of the child under any welfare scheme; and

(*c*) whether there is any provision in sub-jails and Central Jails for the inmates thereof to practise the forms of worship their religion might enjoin?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" (*a*) & (*b*) Under the rules, young children or babies of female convicts, who are below six years of age, are admitted into jails and

allowed the company of their mothers till they attain the age of six years if they cannot be placed with relations or otherwise be properly provided for. On a child becoming disqualified for further retention by its attaining six years of age, notice is given to the District Magistrate to make arrangements to place the child with its relatives, if possible; if not, he should select trustworthy persons to take care of the child and see that it is properly taken care of, allowing a moderate sum towards its maintenance.

" In cases not dealt with under the above procedure the prosecuting Police officer or the Public Prosecutor should obtain the orders of the Court as to the custody of the child and the Court should do what is possible and necessary by making local arrangements through Village Officers for the temporary care of the children of prisoners sentenced to short terms and, in other cases, by certifying them as destitutes and committing them to Certified Schools or by committing them to suitable custody under the provisions of the Madras Children Act, 1920.

" (*c*) Yes."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Can the Hon. Minister give us statistics about the number of mothers of young children executed in this State? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" If a separate question is put, I may be able to furnish the information."

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" Will the Government consider the question of adopting the jail reforms which the Bombay Government announced recently, and also will they extend the right of parole to prisoners sentenced for long terms of imprisonment? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" The answer to the first part of the question is that the Government are considering the reform of jails. The answer to the second part is comprised in the answer to the first part."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" May I know whether there is any facility for worship in the Cannanore Jail? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" In every jail there is facility for a prisoner to worship according to his religious custom."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—" If children below six years of age are allowed to remain with their mothers, will they not file a suit for compensation for wrongful confinement after they attain majority? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" The legal position has been examined and there is no difficulty."

19th July 1952]

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—" May I know whether the concession of smoking in jails, which is given to the prisoners by the Government of West Bengal, will be allowed in this State also? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" As I submitted, the Government are examining the various reforms that have to be carried out and the amendment of the Jail Manual."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" The Hon. Minister said that a moderate sum was placed at the disposal of the District Magistrates. May I know what the actual amount is and how many children are benefited? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" It depends upon the necessary expense that has to be incurred in respect of individuals."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" May I know the amount of daily allowance given to young children who are allowed to stay with their mothers in jail? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" No daily allowance is given."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, my question was not answered. I asked what the moderate sum was and his reply was ' as much as is necessary '. I want the exact amount that is being paid and the number of children who have benefited by this."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" It varies from individual to individual. If the minimum and maximum are required, a separate question may be put which I shall answer."

SRI M. BAPAIAH CHOWDARY :—" Are young children kept in the same cell along with their mothers or are they put in a separate cell? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" They are kept with their mothers."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" How many children of female convicts are now being taken care of by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" A separate question may be put."

New Food Production Schemes.

*139 *Q.*—SRI K. V. S. PADMANABHA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have issued definite orders to stop the new food production schemes which were to have been taken up after the present schemes have been executed; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government will give priority to maintenance of works? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) No new irrigation work will be taken up during the current year under the Intensive Cultivation Campaign. The question of taking up new schemes will be considered as soon as the works now under execution are completed.

" (*b*) The Government will, of course, be attending to the maintenance of existing irrigation works. This is done under the maintenance grant and there is no question of priority."

SRI B. KRISHNAMOORTHY ROW :—" May I request the Government to instruct the G.M.F. staff to investigate new works in Chittoor district at least, where sufficient number of works have not yet been taken up? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" There is no need to take up the investigation of fresh schemes. Even the schemes which have been investigated are not being taken up for execution."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" The Hon. Minister for Finance told the House the other day that no Food Production Works which were in progress had been stopped. If I tell him all the works which have been suspended after spending a considerable sum of money on them, will he see that they are taken up again and completed? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The question has already been answered. Works which are under execution will be continued but no new works will be taken up."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" Is it a fact that one of the best schemes on Naguteru river at Batrupalem in Palnad taluk of the Guntur district has been stopped? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Notice."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" May I request the Hon. Minister to consider the desirability of executing at least those schemes that have been investigated by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I do not know why this sort of question is put. I have already said that on account of financial stringency, we are not able take up any new schemes. I do not see much point in pressing the Government and asking ' Why not you take up this, and why not you take up that? ' "

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—According to the present Budget, there are 67 works which will be considered under Grow More Food scheme. Is the Hon. Minister aware that out of these 67 works, only 9 works at an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs are in Rayalaseema? Taking into consideration the present famine conditions there, will he be kind enough to increase the quantum for Rayalaseema? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I cannot understand how this question arises out of the main question."

19th July 1952]

Bodderu irrigation channel.

* 140 *Q.*—SRI K. V. RAMESAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representations were received by the Board of Revenue and the District Collector, Visakhapatnam, from the ryots of Kaspa Jagannadhapuram, Veeravilli taluk, Visakhapatnam district, complaining that Bodderu irrigation channel is not serving their needs owing to non-repair and that the imposition of additional water cess on second crops is working a great hardship on them; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information. They have called for a report from the Board of Revenue and the Collector of Visakhapatnam."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" Will the Government take action after receiving the report from the District Collector? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" After the report is received, I shall consider it."

* 141 *Q.*—SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" I am not putting the question, as I got the required information from some other source."

Application of Factories Act to beedi industry.

* 142 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state— 11-20 a.m.

(*a*) whether beedi factory owners in this State have in order to evade the Factory Act introduced branch system so that workers should not get the benefit of the Factory Act; and

(*b*) if so, what steps the Government propose to take in this matter?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) It is true that some of the big beedi factories have got branches but it cannot be said that the system is adopted to evade provisions of the Factories Act.

" Even branch establishments where ten or more persons are employed come within the purview of the Factories Act, 1948.

" (*b*) In view of the answer to clause (*a*), the question does not arise."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know, Sir, if the factory owners violate the Act by introducing the branch system, have not the Government got the responsibility to see that the Factories Act is obeyed, and the workers are given the benefit of the provisions of that Act? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Beedi factories themselves have no workers attached to them."

SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI :—" May I know, Sir, how many awards were given in the beedi workers' disputes in our State, and what is the basic minimum fixed for workers in these awards? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The main question is with reference to the application of the Factories Act to beedi factories. The supplementary question does not arise out of that question."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that even if the beedi factory owners divided their concern into branches, still they would come under the purview of the Madras Non-power Factories Act? Has any attempt been made to bring these factories under that Act? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member is aware that judgments of Tribunals are that beedi factories are not factories in the real sense."

SRI A. RAMASAMY THEVAR :—" In view of the fact that in accordance with the branch system, which is quite unauthorised, beedies are being manufactured in unhygienic places and consumed largely everyday, will the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to apply immediately the Factories Act to all leading industries, as in the case of cigar industry, chiefly to avoid the manufacture of beedies in insanitary places, and also loss of revenue to the Government? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" As I have said, at the present moment, the Factories Act is applied to every branch factory where more than ten persons are working. If the hon. Member can give me any instance where the factories are violating the Act, I shall certainly look into the matter."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Have the Government forwarded any proposals to the Government of India to amend the Factories Act, Sir? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Notice."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, in 1936 when the Factories Act was applied to the beedi factories, the Labour Inspectors visited beedi factories to see whether the owners abided by the provisions of the Factories Act. Where the owners deliberately wanted to violate the provisions of the Act by dividing their factories into branches, the Labour Inspectors said that they could not divide their factories into branches and attempt to escape the law. I ask the Hon. Minister whether he will kindly follow the same old method as was followed by the Labour Inspectors in 1936 under the then British Government."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Much water has flowed under the bridges since 1936. At the present moment beedi factories are not factories in the real sense."

19th July 1952]

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" May I know, Sir, if there is any law to bring to book factory owners who do not abide by the provisions of the Factories Act and deprive workers of whatever is given in the provisions of the Act in their favour? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Factories Act provides for penalties for those who do not abide by that Act."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, as these branches are not coming under the purview of the Factories Act, will the Government consider the question of bringing these branches under the Non-power Factories Act which was passed during the regime of the previous Congress Ministry? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Gentleman has misunderstood me. Branches do come under the Factories Act, provided they have got ten persons. But if there are factories employing less than ten persons, they will come under the Shop Assistants Act."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Sir, will the Government consider disallowing the opening of branches by the beedi factory owners as these involve a lot of difficulties for the beedi workers, and the factory owners are refusing to give bonuses and D.A. according to the Tribunal awards? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am afraid the Government at the present moment have no power to prevent the formation of branch factories."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, I rise on a point of order. The Hon. Minister has not given a satisfactory answer to the question. I request the Hon. Speaker to allow a half-hour debate to-day. This is a very important question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" This is not a point of order. To-morrow we will discuss the Industries Demand. I will allow the hon. Member 15 minutes to speak on that Demand."

Culinary essences.

* 143 *Q.*—JANAB K. M. SEETHI : Will the Hon the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any reports of the wide-spread consumption of culinary essences containing 75 per cent to 81 per cent of alcohol for drink in the district of Malabar and if so, when;

(*b*) whether some deaths have resulted in the district from an excessive use of the said essences; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to prohibit the use of the said essences?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" (*a*) The Government have received reports from time to time of

widespread consumption of so-called culinary essences containing high percentage of alcohol prepared for the obvious purpose of serving as beverage alcohol in the district of Malabar on 1st December 1951 and elsewhere.

" (*b*) No, Sir. They are harmless except in the way of causing intoxication which depends on the quantity drunk and the ratio of dilution. Of course, excessive drinking of this stuff which is almost double proof strength will occasionally cause death and that is a good deterrent of the abuse.

" (*c*) Government have recently issued orders regulating the sale, possession and consumption of culinary essences in this State."

JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" May I know, Sir, whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a certain press report relating to deaths having taken place on account of the excessive use of these culinary essences in the Malabar district? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" No, Sir. I am obliged to the hon. Member for the information."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Sir, have the Government taken care to check the post-mortem reports of death caused by drinking these essences to find out the quality of these essences; and whether denatured spirit instead of real spirit is being used? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Hon. Members may have noticed that very strict orders have been issued now making it impossible for these culinary essences being abused as have been referred to. These culinary essences are not made from denatured spirit. They are made from simple alcohol cent per cent, mixed with a slight quantity of flavour in order to palm it off under the old law of culinary essences and serve it to those who want beverage alcohol. It will be no longer possible."

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—" May I know, Sir, how the licence system prevents the addicts from drinking, as they are at liberty to take in whatever quantity they want from the licence holder? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No, Sir. The rules prevent this."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister stated ' they are harmless except in the way of causing intoxication which depends on the quantity drunk and the ratio of dilution. Of course, excessive drinking of this stuff which is almost double proof strength will occasionally cause death and that is a good deterrent of the abuse.' May I know, Sir, whether, before giving this answer, the Government have taken the opinion of experts that these essences are not dangerous? "

19th July 1952]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Yes, Sir. We have taken expert assistance in the matter. We have examined the stuff. We have given every attention. Therefore, the present rules prevent the free sale of these things as had been prevailing hitherto."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, if according to the expert opinion, they are harmless as the Hon. Minister said, why should their sale be regulated? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Nobody said they were harmless. They are harmless except in the way of causing intoxication. The popular notion of many people who do not know the subject is that this is a poisonous stuff like, for instance, boot polish or varnish or things like that. That is not the case. These are essences which have been long in use, and if properly made, a drop of it can be put in ice cream and things like that. But to-day it has been misused. Regular importation from the neighbouring Province of absolute alcohol is arranged for with a little flavour mixed with it. It would not serve any purpose in the kitchen but it would only serve the purpose of misuse as beverage alcohol."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, from the answer and the clarification given by the Hon. the Chief Minister, it is clear that the answer prepared by the Department concerned does not conform to facts. Will the Hon. the Chief Minister hereafter pay some attention to the work of drafting these answers? " 11-30 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, this was not prepared by the Department. I might convey to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition in a whisper that this answer was prepared by me." (Laughter.)

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ELECTION TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to announce to the House that Sri S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi, M.L.A., is the only candiate validly nominated to fill a seat in the Board of Industries. I hereby declare him duly elected."

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND XV—EDUCATION—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Mr. Nagarajan will now speak."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, of the manifold problems that have confronted us recently, Education is one."

(At this stage, several hon. Members were seen leaving the Chamber.)

[19th July 1952

MR. SPEAKER :—" Hon. Members who wish to leave the Chamber may do so without making noise."

* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Sir, whether it is in the matter of primary education or secondary education or even university education, we have problems to solve everywhere and they have been cropping up one after another in recent years. Taking primary education in the first instance, I would submit respectfully to this hon. House that primary education has yet to reach the hearts of villages in our State. In spite of the constant professions we have been making that it will be easily possible for all the villagers in our State to have primary education for their children, I would state that we are still to give it to them. Taking, for example, my own district, namely, South Arcot, demands are often being put forth by the inhabitants of village after village, with a constant agitation, for the opening of new primary schools in their villages. But, Sir, when we approach the District Board for sanctioning the opening of schools for such villagers, ever so many conditions are being put forth. One such condition is that whichever village wants to establish a new school will have to first of all find out a rent-free building for at least five years. I submit to this House that it is not always possible to find out rent-free buildings in villages because villages usually have nothing to speak of in the matter of constructed masonry buildings. They would at best be having some thatched roofs and some cow-sheds which may be converted into buildings for school purposes. When that is the state obtaining in our villages it is not possible to give primary education and extend it to all the villages by laying down such conditions. I say, so far as districts like South Arcot are concerned, people are still backward, mostly on account of the want of education. Sir, unless we give primary education and that too free education to these people, there will not be an iota of chance for them to improve their standards of life. I would, therefore, beg of the State Government, especially the Hon. the Minister for Education, to see that we embark upon a concentrated and intensive five-year plan for education. Whatever may be the plans of the Union Government in this regard, I would specially make a request to this State Government to see that we embark on a plan of our own. If possible, we shall co-ordinate it with the Central Government's scheme and if not possible, we shall chalk out our own line of action to tackle this serious problem.

" Coming to secondary education, here again we are placed only in a sorry state of affairs. Things are not well with the high schools in our State. I know, as a matter of fact, that in many high schools, there is not enough of staff to coach up the students of the IV, V and VI Forms. I know that even for months together in certain schools there is not staff enough to handle the S.S.L.C. classes. It is a well-known fact that we have been increasing the instalments of the payment of fees from 10. I understand it has now come to even 11 instalments. Only one more month remains and I think sooner than later our State will be compelling the parents to pay all through the year, without

adequate staff and without adequate attention being paid to the education of their children. I ask, if for months together in the high school classes, especially in the VI Form, we are not going to have staff, for example, a Mathematics L.T. or a Science L.T., how are the students going to get themselves equipped to appear for the Public Examination in the month of March? I know in a District Board Girls' High School—I may make particular mention of it, the Villupuram Girls' High School—there were not teachers available and even now that school is suffering for want of teachers. Sir, even though in the Detailed Budget Estimates for this year, the Government propose to give a teaching grant of Rs. 45,36,000 to local bodies, if the state of affairs in the local board high schools is going to be like this, I do not know how our children are going to equip themselves and pass their S.S.L.C. examination. Therefore, it is quite imperative on the part of the authorities concerned to pay immediate attention to this need. I say even the inspecting authorities have got a distinct duty to perform in this respect. We have allocated in the Education Budget in the general section for the pay of inspecting officers (Men's Branch) Rs. 1,50,000 and for the pay of officers (Women's Branch), Rupees 22,000. Unless these inspecting officers perform their duties with a particular eye to see that no school is understaffed and that every school has got L.T. Assistants provided, it will not be possible for us to give adequate and satisfactory secondary education.

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

" In the matter of teachers in secondary schools, there seems to be a persistent grievance amongst them that they are not adequately paid. There also seems to be a differentiation in the scale of pay between the teachers working in the Government schools and teachers working in the non-Government schools. Again amongst the teachers of the non-Government schools, there seems to be a distinction between those working in the local board schools and those working in private-aided schools. Unless we soon remove these distinctions and fix up a uniform pay scale for all these teachers, we will not be able to have a contented and satisfied establishment. I submit the pay of a L.T. trained teacher must be at least Rs. 100, to start with. That seems to be the point at which the teachers are aiming. Therefore, instead of giving such teachers, Rs. 80 and Rs. 85 and not granting the payment of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 more, if we are able to allot a sum of Rs. 100 for each teacher and fix it as the basic pay, I think much of their grievance will be redressed and they will be able to handle, with some satisfaction and contentment, the children who are entrusted to their care. I submit, Sir, secondary education is the most important part of the educational scheme in our State. It is the stage on which our university education is based. I submit it is only in the secondary stage that we will have to pay more attention so that our students who go to the University may be properly equipped.

" Then, a word about the Backward Classes. We are now offering to the Backward Classes half-fee concessions, both in the

high school and in the college courses. In the matter of awarding scholarships to Backward Classes, there is a rule which this hon. House is aware of, namely, that if a student, for example, in the high school class fails, his scholarship is automatically withdrawn. I would submit that if we intend helping the Backward Classes, the stoppage of scholarships suddenly in a year because the student fails, works almost a great hardship on him. We are thereby putting a full-stop to his education and a full-stop to his future life also. I would request the Hon. Minister for Education to make a special note of this and give scholarships to the students of the Backward Classes even if they might have failed. After all, these scholarships are given to them not on account of their merit and not on account of the fact that they will be able to pull up like any other students belonging to the forward communities. They are suffering under a natural handicap. So, we must allow a margin for dullness if they happen to be so dull.

11-40 a.m.

" There are certain Committees appointed for the purpose of selection of candidates for admission into Colleges and also other institutions like the Government Training School. We notice a lot of scramble for admission to these institutions. I have personal knowledge of how thousands of applicants are being knocked about from one place to another for getting a seat in the Government Training School for training as a Higher Grade teacher or a Basic trained teacher. As there is a big rush for admission in such institutions, Committees have been formed by the Government for making the selection. These Committees are unfortunately dominated by certain political sections of the population. To give a concrete case, I may state that in my own district, the Training School Advisory Committee is dominated by the Congress Party. In spite of the failure of that party in our district, the old Committee with certain old M.L.As. is allowed to function even now, with the result that only certain students have been favoured by them and the others stand to lose. I request that the Committee may be reconstituted with the new M.L.As., who have a right to be represented on such Committees.

" Coming to University Education, even this morning question relating to the percentage reservation for Backward Classes cropped up during question-time. The Backward Classes form the backbone of this State, as they form about 50 per cent of the total population. We now find that only 25 per cent of the seats are reserved for them. I earnestly request the Government that this percentage may be increased exactly in proportion to their population and they may be allotted 50 per cent of the seats. If this is not possible, they may be given at least 45 per cent of the seats so that a large number of students belonging to the Backward Communities may gain admission into the Professional Colleges. If these poor people are not given such facilities to enter into the Medical College or Engineering College, then they will lose their footing in life. He else, can they hope to become engineers and doctors? It behoves our State Government to concentrate much of their attention on this problem of advancement of Backward Classes

and to see that 50 per cent of the population remained contented and had no more grievances to air out."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. Here is a very important Demand on Education being discussed, and I find the Hon. Minister for Education is not here. I do not know to whom he has delegated his duty of taking notes of the views expressed by the Opposition Members. This is not a farce. Do the Members of the Treasury Benches want to treat us as a talking shop? Don't they consider that our views are valuable? If the Hon. Minister has asked any other Minister to take notes of the views expressed by the hon. Members in his absence, let him read his notes regarding the views just now expressed by hon. Member Sri Nagarajan. Where has the Education Minister gone? Are we to waste our time and energy in giving our views without anybody to listen to us? Is it right that we should be treated in this manner? There is nobody here taking notes. This is not the way in which democracy has to work. They have a big majority and they think they can get this Demand voted. Whatever it is, they must observe at least the rudimentary courtesy of democracy by listening and noting the views and points expressed by us. They talk of totalitarianism on our side, but I fail to find even an iota of democracy on their side."

SRI K. RAJARAM NAIDU :—" There are other Ministers here who are listening to the speeches of the hon. Members and noting points. The Education Minister is also hearing the speeches from the other room. He has gone there on some urgent business and will be back soon. If necessary, he will refer to the notes of the shorthand reporters also."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The Ministers have joint responsibility. If any one Minister is present in the House, it is quite sufficient. I think there are some Ministers who are also taking notes. Anyway, a point of order has been raised and I have answered it, I now call upon Mr. Balakrishnan . . . "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" With reference to what the Chair has said, the real question is this. The point is whether a particular Minister or Ministers should be here when the Demand or Demands moved by them are under discussion. Has this urgent business come only on the particular day on which the Hon. Minister's Demand is being discussed here? You may advise the Ministers to transact their urgent business here itself." (Laughter.)

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" How can and why should the Minister hear our speeches from a place outside this House? "

SRI K. RAJARAM NAIDU :—" Necessary loudspeaker connection has been given to the other room from where the Ministers can hear the speeches in this House."

(Some hon. Members were seen rising up to speak.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" I do not want further discussion on the subject. I have answered the point of order. The hon. Members may resume their seats. Now, hon. Member Sri Balakrishnan will speak."

[19th July 1952

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whatever may be the merits of joint responsibility, it will not be like my speaking direct to the original ears of the Hon. Minister."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister has now come. You can proceed with your speech."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Minister may say, ' Sorry, I was not here '."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just went out to refresh myself with some water. If the House wishes that I should beg its pardon for this, I shall do so, Sir."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Sir, I was the victim of the Hon. Minister's absence. I request the Hon. Minister to go through my speech after it is reported and make necessary arrangements for the advancement of the Backward Classes."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" There are some Assistant Secretaries taking notes, which will be placed before the Hon. Minister."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I will go through the speech of the hon. Member, Sir."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" I thank the Hon. Minister for being present now. We are prepared to show some latitude to the Hon. Minister considering his grey hair, but let him not take this as a general excuse. In his long statement yesterday the Hon. Minister gave facts and figures to show the progress and expansion of education in this State. As far as those facts and figures are applicable to areas where education has progressed and where education has expanded, I applaud and thank him. But, as far as these facts and figures do not apply to areas where education has not progressed or where education has not expanded, I am afraid I will have to oppose his statement and decry it. As far as my area is concerned, the first casualty and the immediate victim after the merger was elementary education. I shall just give plain facts, which will speak for themselves, and try to move the Minister's heart, if his heart can be moved, and convince him how elementary education was the first casualty and immediate victim after the merger of the Pudukkottai State with Madras. Before merger, there were 450 elementary schools, at the rate of one school within a radius of two miles. After merger, the number of schools has been reduced to 200. Long before compulsory education was thought of in other places, Pudukkottai had compulsory elementary education and there were necessary provisions even in the Statute Book. Compulsory elementary education was worked in 40 centres. For reasons best known to the Hon. Minister for Education, all these centres have quietly disappeared. That is the type of elementary education that we are having in that place after merger. The first charge on the revenue of any civilised Government and the first duty of any people's Government is to encourage elementary education. Here we

have an example. Under the benign rule of the Madras Government and in charge of the Minister of Education, elementary education has decreased and contracted. Nowadays, the question of opening schools in villages is becoming an impossibility. Formerly applications used to be made and within a few weeks schools blossomed out in every nook and corner of the State. But to-day whatever be our efforts and even if we walked up daily to and from the headquarters, compliance was not forthcoming from the authorities. They stipulate some impossible conditions. The first condition is that the villagers must provide a building for the school. The second condition is that the teachers should be provided with quarters. The third condition is that they must provide for a minimum attendance of children at the schools. The minimum attendance in the pre-merger days was ten. I do not mind the present minimum and I have no quarrel with the Government with regard to that. But I do quarrel with the Hon. the Minister for Education when he wants villagers to provide buildings for schools and quarters for teachers. Sir, in pre-merger days without any increase of the assessment paid by the agriculturists and without any levy of a special tax called the Education tax of three annas in the rupee, the Government provided teachers with quarters, buildings for the schools and the minimum attendance was ten. But to-day, in spite of the general increased assessment that has been made and in spite of the special levy of three annas as Education tax, we are asked to provide a building for the school and quarters for the teaching staff. This is an impossibility for the six lakhs of people in Pudukottai who are subjected to famine year after year, and to distress and drought year after year. I would appeal to the Hon. the Minister to relax the rules that prevail now in respect of Pudukottai and show a little mercy to the people there and give them the blessings of this Government at least for the time being by doing away with the provisions requiring them to provide buildings for schools and teachers. 11-50 a.m

" With regard to secondary education, it has become absolutely difficult, if not impossible, for a good many people of the Pudukottai State. During the pre-merger days, ample provision was made and ample opportunities were given to the boys from backward classes to study. The concessions were of three types : The first type was free boarding and free tuition, the second was free tuition and the third was stipends. Those boys who had obtained more than sixty per cent marks came under the first category, those that had obtained between fifty and sixty came under the second category and those who got above forty but below fifty came under the third category. All these concessions have been withdrawn. The Harijan children were freely admitted to the schools and colleges, from the first standard to the B.A. class. They were fully fed by the State. They were provided books free and tuition free. In cases of acute poverty, they were provided with stipends also for meeting their incidental expenses. This was the history of secondary education in Pudukottai before merger. In the course of his remarks, the Hon. the Minister for Education said that new courses had been started in the Raja's

College in Pudukottai. While I do not mean to suggest that this should not have been done, I think it is the duty of the Minister to attend first to elementary education, then to secondary education and finally to collegiate education. I am afraid we in this country are suffering from an excess number of graduates and they are shouting for appointments in Government service with the result that elementary education is being completely neglected. We are supposed to have born in the land of Kambar. We are asked to take pride in the fact that we belong to the land of Kambar, a land reputed and noted for its culture and learning. But when we go into the countryside and find out the percentage of literates as against the illiterates, it would be an appalling shock. Ninety-five per cent of the people are unable to sign their names. They can only roll their thumb on a piece of paper and make an impression on it. That is where we stand with regard to education. That is the heritage of our people who are called upon to take pride that this land of theirs is the land to which Kambar belonged and that they are the inheritors of the glory and power and the cultural traditions of Kambar.

" Apart from these difficulties concerning the people, the staff in the elementary schools are helpless in the matter of pay and other emoluments that they receive. Their position has not been clearly settled. They are now being driven from pillar to post. The merger of the State was effected within a few hours. It was secured within a few minutes at Delhi and effected in a few hours by the Madras Government to the martial music of military lorries and the marching of the armed array of men in Pudukottai. But four and a half years have gone by and the Hon. the Minister for Education has not been able to do anything for the 500 or 600 teachers belonging to the elementary and secondary schools. They are in a helpless position. Petition after petition is being sent to the Government and the immediate and prompt reply comes that the matter is under consideration and that it will be dealt with. If a few minutes could suffice to decide the destinies of six lakhs of people at a far off place, I think it should have been possible for the Minister to attend to the needs of these 500 or 600 teachers in whose hands the future of this country lies.

" Sir, my time is up. I wish to say something about eradication of illiteracy in this country. We have got all kinds of schemes for this purpose. But it strikes me that it is the national duty of every educated man to educate ten uneducated men within a limited period. To this end, some law must be introduced by the Government so that each educated man between the ages of 21 and 60 is called upon to educate within one year or two years at least ten illiterates. If he fails to educate ten persons, the heavy penalty of the law must be visited upon him. Similarly every uneducated man must be compelled to get himself educated within two years. Such a law will provide a meeting ground for the literates and the illiterates and the literates will take all responsibility to see that the illiterate is made conversant within a period of two years with the three R's. The illiterates will thus have their ignorance cleared away. The Government need not then

have to find funds for paying teachers, raising buildings, etc. I am very keen that some law of this type must be introduced. We in India, in a national emergency, call upon people who own lands and work on them and produce food, to share the food with others. Similarly, the educated persons who owe their education to the State should be called upon to share their knowledge with their less fortunate brethern so that the burden on the State may be greatly lightened and illiteracy quickly and cheaply rooted out."

* SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI :—"கனம் உதவி சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை ஆதரித்து நான் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த சபையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லா கட்சியாருக்கும் ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுடைய குறைகளைப் பற்றி அனுதாபம் உண்டு. அவர்களுடைய குறைகளும் ரொம்பவும் நியாயமானது. ஆனால் நம்முடைய நிதி நிலைமையை அனுசரித்து அவர்களுக்கு என்ன நிவாரணம் அளிக்க முடியுமோ அந்த அளவில் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் நிவாரணம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. முக்கியமாக பிரும்மச்சாரியாக இருக்கக்கூடிய சில ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு மனத்தாங்கல் உண்டு. எனென்றால், அவர்களுக்கு அதில் எந்த விதமான அனுகூலமும் ஏற்படுவதாக இல்லை. நிலைமை இப்படி இருக்கும் போது இன்னொரு பக்கத்தில் நாட்டில் வேறு ஒரு அப்பிராயம் உண்டு. பிரும்மச்சாரிகளுக்கு வீடு கூட போடவேண்டுமென்று சிலர் சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த முறையில் யாருக்கு அதிக நிவாரணம் அளிக்க வேண்டுமோ அந்த முறையில் நிவாரணம் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது வைத்திய வசதியும் கல்வி வசதியும் மற்றும் சலுகையும் இப்பொழுது அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது மிகவும் சந்தோஷமான விஷயம்.

"ஆனால் ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களிடம் அனுதாபம் ஒரு பக்கம் இருக்க ஆரம்பக் கல்வி இருக்கும் நிலையை யோசித்துப் பார்த்தால் மிகவும் சங்கடமாக இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. எழாவது வகுப்பில் படித்த ஒரு மாணவனை ஹைஸ்கூலில் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அந்த ஸ்கூலில் ஐந்தாவது வகுப்பில்கூட சேர்க்க லாயக்கில்லாமல் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறான். பலானி பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் வாசித்த மாணவர்களை ஹைஸ்கூலில் சேர்ப்பதற்கு மூன்று வருஷமாக முயற்சி செய்தும் முடியவில்லை. எழு எட்டாவது வகுப்பில் படித்த மாணவன் ஐந்தாவது வகுப்புக்குக்கூட லாயக்கில்லை என்று சொல்லி தள்ளிக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்றால் இந்த ஆரம்பக் கல்வியின் குறைபாடு மிகுந்து இருக்கிறது என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. ஆகையால் ஆசிரியர்களின் திறமையை அதிகரிக்க வேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. 12 noon.

"அடுத்தபடியாக வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையைப் பிரேரேபித்த எதிர்க் கட்சி நண்பர் அவர்கள் ஆதாரக் கல்வியைப் பற்றி ரொம்பவும் எதிர்த்துப் பேசினார். அவர் சொன்ன ஒரு விஷயத்தில் ஒரு சந்தோஷமான விஷயம் இருக்கிறது. அவர் தொழில் முறையில் சொல்லிக் கொடுப்பதை எதிர்க்கவில்லை. ஆனால் எதிர்ப்பதற்கு என்ன இருக்கிறது என்று பார்த்தால் ஒருக்கால் அவர் சர்க்காவை விரும்பவில்லையோ என்று தோன்றுகிறது. ஆதாரக் கல்வி இந்த சர்க்காவை மாத்திரம் மையமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பது அல்ல. விவசாயம், தச்சு இன்னும் மற்ற கிராம கைத்தொழில்களையும் மையமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு கற்பிக்கலாம். இன்றைக்கு ஆதாரக் கல்வி பரிபூர்ணமான திட்டமாக அமைந்து விடவில்லை. இன்னும் அது ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அவ்வாறு இருக்கும்போது இந்த சர்க்காவைப் பொறுத்து துவேஷம் கொள்ளவேண்டியதில்லை. இந்த ஆதாரக் கல்வியால் நம்முடைய சிறுவர்களில் பலர் நல்ல பலன் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் இந்த ஆதாரக் கல்வியினால் நல்ல பலன் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை நான் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். அவர்களும் வந்து பார்க்கலாம். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் அநேகம் ஆதாரக் கல்வி பாடசாலைகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒவ்வொன்றிலும் அதிகமாக பலன் வளர்ந்திருப்பதை வந்து பார்க்கலாம். அதில் உள்ள

குழந்தைகள் நல்ல தொழில் திறமைகளை எல்லாம் கற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் குழந்தைகள் நன்றாக தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. குழந்தைகளிடத்திலுள்ள சக்திகளை வெளியே கொண்டு வர முயற்சி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் ஆதாரக் கல்விப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது என்ற குறைபாடு இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே ஆரம்ப ஆதார பாடசாலைகளை அதிகமாக எற்படுத்தினால் நாட்டிற்கு க்ஷேமம் உண்டு. குழந்தைகளிடத்திலுள்ள எல்லா நன்மையும் சோபிக்கும் என்று நான் எடுத்துக்கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக உயர்தரக் கல்வி, உயர்தரக் கல்வி, என்றெல்லாம் நாம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தோம். பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கம் இருந்த காலத்தில் அப்பொழுதிருந்த கல்வி வேறும் வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடிய ஒரு தொழிற்சாலையாக இருந்தது என்று நாம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தோம். நாம் நிறைவேற்றிவைக்கும் கல்வி முறையைப் பார்த்தால் இப்பொழுது நம்முடைய திட்டங்கள்படி எஸ்.எஸ். எல்.சி. மாணவன் வெளியில் வந்தவுடன் அவன் எந்தத் தொழிலுக்கும் லாயக்குள்ளவனாக இருக்கிறானா என்று பார்த்தால் ஓரளவு சில பள்ளிக் கூடங்களில் எற்படுத்திருக்கிறதே யொழிய மற்ற பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் அறவே இல்லை. மற்ற பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலிருந்து வரக்கூடிய மாணவர்கள் தன்னுடைய சம்பாத்தியத்தை தானே நடத்திக்கொள்ளக்கூடியவனாக வரவில்லை. அதற்கு தகுந்த திட்டங்களை அமைக்கவேண்டும். இன்னும் பாடசாலைகளில் படித்துவிட்டு கல்லூரிகளுக்கு வரும் மாணவர்கள் மிகவும் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். இங்கே தமிழில் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கப் படுகிறது. அவன் கல்லூரிக்கு போனவுடன் ஒன்றும் புரியாமல் திண்டாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறான். கல்லூரியில் அந்த மாணவன் எல்லா பாடங்களையும் இங்கிலீஷில் படிக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் அவன் கஷ்டப்படுகிறான். ஆகையால் உயர்தரப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலேயே கல்லூரிக்கு செல்லும் மாணவர் களுக்கு சில பாடங்களை இங்கிலீஷில் சொல்லிக் கொடுத்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளை அரசாங்கம் செய்யும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக பல உயர்தர பாடசாலைகள், கலாசாலைகள் கல்லாட்டா சாலைகளாக இருக்கின்றன. இவ்விதம் பல பேர்கள் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். காரணம் தமிழ் பண்டிதர்களுக்கு ரொம்பவும் குறைந்த சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு அதிருப்தி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது அதனால் அவர்கள் அரசியல் இளர்ச்சிகளில் ஈடுபட்டு மாணவர்களையும் மறை முகமாக தூண்டிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. தமிழ் வித்வான்களுக்கு சம்பளம் ரூ. 40 மட்டும் தான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அது ரொம்பவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பண்டிதர் பரீட்சையை பாஸ் செய்வதற்கு ஆகும் காலம் பி.ஏ. களாஸ் பாஸ் செய்வதற் குள்ள காலம் ஆகிறது. பி.ஏ. படிக்கும் கால அளவு தான் அவர்களுக்கும் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் பி.ஏ படித்தால் ரூ. 80, 90 என்று சம்பளம் கொடுக்கும்போது என் தமிழ் பண்டிதர்களுக்கும் அந்த சம்பளம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். இந்த முறையில் அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்துவது நியாயமானது.

" அடுத்தபடியாக கல்லூரிகளில் மாணவர்களுக்கு இடம் கிடைப்பது என்பது ரொம்பவும் குதிரைக் கொம்பாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் பல கல்லூரிகளுக்கு மான்யம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். பிற்பட்ட இனம் என்று சொல்லக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு 25 சத விகிதம் இடம் கிடைக்கும் என்று சொன்னால் அதில் திறமை காரணமாகவே நூறுக்கு 25 மாணவர்கள் வரக்கூடும். அதனால் இந்த பிற்பட்டவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் என்ன சலுகை காட்டுகிறது என்று புரியவில்லை. எடுக்கப்பட்ட மாணவர்களின் கணக்கைப் பார்த்தால் இது நிரூபணமாகும். எவ்வளவு பேருக்கு இடம் கிடைத் திருக்கிறது என்று ஒரு கேள்விகூட போட்டிருக்கிறேன். நூறுக்கு 25 பேர்கள் திறமை காரணமாக வரும்படியாக இருப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு சலுகையும் காட்டியதாகச் சொல்லமுடியாது. ஆகையால் இன்னும் அதிக சத விகிதம் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கும் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் ஒதுக்கப் படவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

19th July 1952] [Sri B. K. Nallaswami]

"இன்று பட்ஜெட்டில் இந்திய வைத்திய கல்லூரிகளுக்கு என்று பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இந்த இந்திய வைத்திய கல்லூரியின் L.I.M. முதல் வகுப்பை இந்த வருஷம் எடுத்து விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். டில்லியில் அலோபதி வைத்தியர்கள் எல்லாம் சேர்ந்து ஒரு கமிட்டி கூடினார்கள். அலோபதி ஒரு சிறந்த முறை, வேறு வைத்தியத்திற்கு இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று தீர்மானம் செய்தார்கள். எல்.ஐ.எம். கோர்ஸ் எடுத்துக் கொண்டவர்கள் ரூரல் டிஸ்பென்சரி, ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் இருக்கிறார்கள். எங்கள் தாலூகாவில் பழைய டிஸ்பென்சரி 5, 6 செண்டர்களில் இருக்கின்றன."

* DEPUTY SPEAKER—"நீங்கள் அதைப்பற்றி மெடிகல் டிமாண்டில் பேசலாம்."

* SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI:—"இப்பொழுது எல்.ஐ.எம்.-கள் தான் கிராம டிஸ்பென்சரிக்குப் போகுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது அந்த பாடசாலைகளை மூடி விட்டால் அந்த கிராம வைத்தியசாலைகளுக்கு வைத்தியர்கள் இல்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. பல வியாதிகள் இந்த இந்திய வைத்தியத்திலே குணமாகின்றன. இந்த வைத்தியத்தில் சிறந்த முறைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இங்கிலீஷ் வைத்தியத்தில் தீராத பல வியாதிகள் இந்திய வைத்திய முறையில் குணமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகின்றன. ஆகவே நன்கு விசாரணைசெய்து மறுபடியும் இந்திய வைத்திய கல்லூரியை வைத்து அமுலுக்குக்கொண்டு வர வேண்டியது சம்பந்தம் அவசியம்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக முதியோர் கல்வியைப்பற்றி கனம் சுவாமிபிரகாசம் அவர்கள் பேசினார். இந்த முதியோர் கல்வி இவனுக்குத்தான் உபயோகப்படுகிறது என்று அபிப்பிராயப்பட்டார். என்னுடைய தாலூகாவில் ஏழு முதியோர் கல்வி சென்டர் வைத்து நடத்துகிறார்கள். அதற்கு பொறுக்கி எடுத்த வாலிபர்கள் 14-லிருந்து 20-வரை வயதுடைய சுமார் 40, 45, 50 வாலிபர்கள் வாசிப்பதற்கு வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சுமார் 2, 1½ மைல்களிலிருந்து இரவில் கிராமங்களிலிருந்து கையில் ஹரிக்கன் லாட்டுகள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு சந்தோஷமாக படிக்க வருகிறார்கள். எங்கள் தொகுதியில் வந்து பார்த்தால் அது நன்றாக தெரியவரும். மதராஸ் இன்பர்மேஷனில் சில போட்டோக்கள் வந்திருக்கின்றன. அதைப் பார்த்து விட்டு தப்பாக அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு முதியோர்கள் வருகிறார்களா அல்லது வாலிபர்கள் வருகிறார்களா என்பதை நேரில் வந்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். இளைஞர்களுக்குதான் அதிகம் இது பிரயோசனப்படுகிறது.

"இன்னொரு விஷயம், டாக்டர் மேனன் அவர்கள் சொன்னார். அதாவது இப்பொழுது நடந்து வரும் Aided பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் எல்லாம் நன்றாக நடப்பது இல்லை, அவைகள் ஒழுங்காக இல்லை. என்று அவைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் கிராண்டை நிறுத்திவிடலாம் என்றும் சொன்னார். Aided பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் எவ்வளவோ சிறந்த பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. நல்ல தேச பக்தியுள்ளவர்கள் திறமையாக நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் நன்றாக நடக்கக்கூடிய குருகுலங்களும் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை வந்து பார்க்கட்டும். இந்த மாதிரி ஒரேயடியாக எல்லா Aided பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கும் கொடுக்கும் கிராண்டை நிறுத்திவிட வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னால் இந்த பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் என்னவாகும் என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். நல்ல வாழ்க்கை வேண்டுமென்றால் நல்ல குருகுலம் வைத்து அதற்கு மான்யம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்." 12–10 p.m.

* SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is said that there is a great increase in the allotment made under the head ' Education '. It is said that the allotment which was only 3 crores in 1946 has now been increased to about 12 crores. This increase is deceptive because there has been inflation since then. Only the amount of money that is allotted has increased

but not the real facilities. The increase perhaps might be about 1½ times over the 1946 allotment. Even this allotment has not been properly distributed between the various linguistic areas of the State. Friends on this side of the House have pointed out various defects in the distribution of money to the Universities, secondary schools and elementary schools, for construction of buildings and other things. Only a fourth of the allotment that has been made to the Universities has been granted to the Andhra University. In the matter of technical education, the allotment given to the Andhra University is very small. It is the same in other categories also. The number of colleges, high schools and elementary schools in the Andhra area is very small compared with the Tamil area. From this it will be seen that the Government are following a discriminatory policy. The previous Government followed such a policy and the present Government also are following their footsteps. I ask : why is there this kind of discrimination? I think it is because the Andhra area of this State is treated as a colony or a semi-colony. My Friend on this side remarks that the budget as a whole is similar to that of a colonial country and he is correct. The system of education itself is not similar to the system that obtains in an industrial country or in an advanced country. Even under this system, discrimination is made between different areas because a certain area in this province is more advanced industrially and is more powerful politically.

" The system of education itself is bureaucratic. The Education department is bureaucratic in the matter of direction; inspection and in prescribing text-books. It is anti-national and retrograde. I would give an instance to prove the bureaucracy and redtapism of the Education department. Of course there might be officers who discharge their duties conscientiously but the general feature of the administration of this department is bureaucratic. A teacher of an aided elementary school in my taluk while returning from war service lost his certificate. He applied for a duplicate copy of the certificate to the authorities concerned. He has not yet got it even though it is a year since he applied for it. For nine or ten months he had to go without the grant; he had to serve without pay. During this period what little gold or silver he had, he had to sell to maintain himself. I know he had even sold his metal utensils. After nine months or so he was given the grant that is given to an untrained teacher and a duplicate copy has not yet been given to him. When he made an enquiry in the Director's office he was told that the papers were with the District Educational Officer. When the District Educational Officer was asked, he said that the papers were with the Deputy Inspector and the Deputy Inspector when asked said that he had sent the papers somewhere else. Like that papers go from office to office, from table to table, but the teacher has not yet received his certificate. This is the justice meted out to the teachers! That is how red-tapism is functioning.

" In regard to inspections, the less said the better. Many hon. Members know it. Even the Hon. Minister must have known

it before he became a Minister. He knows how inspections are conducted and these inspectors accept bribes when they go on inspection duty.

"Then Sir, I take up the question of text-books. They are not only anti-national but they are also reactionary. Such text-books are prescribed for boys. Some years back when the syllabus for history text-books was revised I had an occasion to go through it. I was glad that the syllabus included subjects regarding the issues that confronted the world to-day. But when I saw the text-book prescribed under that syllabus, Churchill, Mussolini, Hitler, Gandhi, Stalin,—all these people were characterised in the book as great men of the world. It was said in the text-book that Fascism did good to Italy and to Germany and all that, while history has disproved it. Our Prime Minister in the Parliament of India protested and even got angry when Dr. Meghnath Saha said that the India Government was going Fascist.

"Regarding the language question, I must say if our education should be successful and if it is to be really democratic, education must be imparted through the mother tongue.

"The University Commission has recommended that university education should be carried on in the mother tongue and that this change-over should be introduced of course cautiously. Even though five years have elapsed since independence, no action has been taken by the Government to implement this reform." 12-20 p.m.

SRI V. K. KANNAN:—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சபைமுன் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் கல்வி மான்யத்தைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன்.

"நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் சுமார் நூற்றுக்கு 18 ரூபாய் வீதம் கல்விக்காக ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் தொகையை அதிகப்படுத்துவது நல்லது. இந்த ராஜ்யத்தின் பண நெருக்கடியின் காரணமாக, இப்பொழுது கோரப் பட்டிருக்கும் மான்யத்தை நான் அரை மனதுடன் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மற்ற துறைகளில் செலவிடப்படும் பணத்தைச் சிக்கனப்படுத்தி, பணத்தை மீதப்படுத்தி, கல்விக்காக அதிகமான பணத்தைச் செலவழிப்பது மிகவும் நல்லது.

"மதுவிலக்கு வேண்டுமா வேண்டாமா என்பதைப் பற்றி நாம் இங்கே விவாதித்து ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வந்தோம். மதுவிலக்கு விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி நாம் முடிவு செய்வதைவிட ஜனங்களுக்கு கல்வி வசதி அளித்தால், அவர்களே அதற்கு முடிவு கொடுத்துவிடுவார்கள். ஆகையால், அதிகமான பணத்தைக் கல்விக்காகச் செலவு செய்து, மக்களிடையே கல்வியைப் பரப்ப வேண்டியது மிக அவசியமானதும் அவசரமானதும் ஆகுமென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"கல்வி யாருக்குத் தேவை? மதுவை யார் குடிக்கிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்குத்தான் கல்வி அவசியம். பாமரமக்கள்தான், படிப்பில்லாத காரணத்தால் மதுவைக் குடித்துவிட்டு தங்களைக் கெடுத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். குடிப்பழக்கத்திலிருந்து பாமரமக்களை விடுவிக்கவேண்டுமானால், அவர்களுக்கு கல்வியறிவு மிக மிக அவசியம். அவர்களுக்கு கல்வியளிக்க சர்க்கார் மிகவும் சிரத்தையெடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஒரு பெரிய காரியத்தைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். அதைச் செய்யாமற்போனால் பயனற்றுப்போய்விடுகிறது.

"குடிப்பவர்கள் பிற்பட்டச் சமூகத்தினர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் சலுகை அளிப்பதில்லை. காரணம் தற்போதைய சட்டப்படி பேதமை பாராது எல்லா சமூகமும் முற்போக்கு அடைந்திருந்தால் சரி. பெரும்பகுதியான மக்கள் பிற்போக்காக இருக்கும்போது,

பேதமை பாராமல் எல்லோருக்கும் ஒரேமாதிரி சலுகை இருக்கவேண்டு மென்று சொன்னால், முற்போக்கு சமூகம் முற்போக்கில சென்றுகொண்டே யிருக்கும், பிற்போகு சமூகம் பிற்போக்கிலேயே இருந்துகொண்டிருந்து, கடைசியில் கூண்மடைந்துவிடும். ஆகையால, குறைந்தது 10 வருஷமாவது பிற்போக்கு சமூகத்தினருக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகையளித்து, முற்போக்குக்குக் கொண்டுவந்துவிட்டால, பேதமை இல்லாமல் இருக்கும். வருமானவரியி லிருந்தும் சுங்க வரியிலிருந்தும் மாகாண சர்க்காருக்கு ஒரு பகுதி கிடைப்ப தற்கு இளர்ச்சி செய்துவருவதுபோல மத்திய சர்க்கார் சட்டத்தில் தகுந்த மாறுதல் ஏற்படுத்தி, பிற்பட்ட மக்களை முனனுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு அவசாங்கம் வகை தேடுவார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன.

"ஜில்லா போர்டில் வேலைசெய்யும் உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்குக் காலா காலத்தில் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை. அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதே குறைந்த சம்பளம். அந்தச் சம்பளமும் காலம் தவறி கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆகையால, ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களின் சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்துவதோடு மட்டு மல்லாமல், அவர்களுக்கு காலாகாலத்திலும் கிடைக்கச்செயயுமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"உபாத்தியாயர்கள் குறைந்தபக்ஷம் S.S.L.C.-யாவது படித்திருந்தால் தான் பிள்ளைகளுக்குத் தகுதிபடி பாடம் சொல்லிகொடுக்கமுடியும். வடாற்காட்டில் ஜில்லா போர்டு ஸ்கூல் இல்லை. சில கிராமங்களில் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வைப்பதற்கு இடம் போதது, ஜில்லா போர்டு செலவில சிறிய தொகையில் கட்டிடம் கட்டி, கிராமத்தில வசிக்கும் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு வசதி செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன.

"எற்கனவே பேசிய சில அங்கத்தினர்கள், பிள்ளைகள் சரியாகப் படிக்க வில்லையனறும, அதற்குக் காரணம உபாத்தியாயர்கள் சரியாக இல்லாததுதான் என்றும், அவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கபபடும் சம்பளம் மிகவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது என்றும சொன்னார்கள். B.A., L.T. படித்துவிட்டு ஜில்லா போர்டு பளளிக்கூடங்களில வேலைபார்க்கும உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்குச் சமபளம் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்தில வேலை செய்யும் பியூனகள் கூட குறைந்தது ரூ. 40, 45 மாதச்சமபளம் வாங்குகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஆரம்பபபள்ளிகளில வேலைபார்க்கும உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு பியூன சமப ளத்தைவிடக் குறைவாக கொடுக்கபபடுகிறது. உபாத்தியாயர்கள் சமபளத்தை தகுந்தபடி உயர்த்தினால்தான பள்ளைகளுக்குச் சாவர படிப்பு சொலலிக் கொடுக்கமுடியுமென்று தெரிவித்துகொண்டு எனனுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துகொள்ளுகிறேன."

* SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, within the few minutes that are allowed to me, I cannot cover the various aspects of education that are comprised in this Demand. I would therefore confine myself only to primary education. I do not find any appreciable increase in the provision for primary education. Yesterday, hon. Members referred to Article 45 of our Constitution which states that within a period of ten years we should provide free and compulsory education for all children under 14 years. Is it a mere dream which cannot be realized or is it such a thing which we cannot accomplish within the period specified in the Constitution? From the pace of educational progress we are having now in this country, particularly in the field of primary education, I think it will not be possible for us to give free and compulsory primary education to all children under 14 years of age even within 50 years. It may take several decades if the pace of progress is not increased. The educational policy of the Government during the last few years has been a policy of vacillation, hesitancy and indecision. Unless the Government take upon themselves in right earnest the duty of educating all our

19th July 1952] [Sri N. Gopala Menon]

children under 14 years of age in some way or other, I am afraid it may not be possible for us to complete it within the period specified in the Constitution. Sir, it is said that financial considerations stand in the way of the Government starting more schools and providing them with buildings, equipment, etc. Education must be placed in the forefront of our national reconstruction and we must be able to provide the largest amount possible for the educational progress of the country, for it is one of the main duties of the Government to eradicate illiteracy from this country. Sir, the wealth of a country is not so much its national resources, its great rivers, fertile lands, huge mountains and mines underneath, but it is its people that constitute the wealth of the nation. What is the use of big rivers and fertile soil if there is not the human endeavour which can harness the rivers to productive use? Therefore, the main consideration is the prosperity and well-being of the people that constitute the nation. The one thing that we can do for the well-being of the nation is to give education to the people. There is very little difference between an animal and a man, if we take away from the man all the education and cleverness that he possesses. Therefore, if we are to be a great nation, as we claim to be, and if we are to be in the vanguard of national progress, we must see that all our children who constitute the future generations are educated properly. For this purpose, even if there is financial stringency we have to shape our finances in such a way that it will be possible for us to provide education for all our children. We are, I am afraid, aping too much the western methods. If we want to open a school in a village, we are asking the Public Works Department to tell us what a school building would cost and the enormous sum that is estimated by them makes us shiver . . . ." 12-30 p.m.

IV.—PRESENCE OF SPECIAL BRANCH POLICE IN THE HOUSE.

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" On a point of order, Sir. I would like to know whether the Press Gallery can be used by Sergeants and others who are not members of the Press and whether they can sit down and take notes without the permission of either the House or the Speaker. I would like to know from the Chair whether such a thing is not happening today in this House. If it is happening, I would like to know what action the Chair proposes to take and I also ask for a guarantee that such a thing will not be allowed in future."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" I shall guarantee that such things do not happen hereafter."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I would like to know, Sir, whether such a thing is not happening today and whether the Hon. Deputy Speaker would like to find out now whether all the people in the Press Gallery are the accredited representatives of the Press. Sir, I would like you to note that we had already raised this question previously, but today we have definitely pointed out to you the very person who has been using this Assembly for a purpose for which it is not intended. I would have liked the

Hon. Chief Minister to be here and hear my protest. Last time the Hon. Chief Minister said that such things would not be allowed. I would have liked him to be here and answer me that such things would not happen in future. Sir, other persons not belonging to the Press, taking down notes in this House is against the rules and is against the very purpose of this Assembly. I would like to have a guarantee from the Chair that this man, whoever he may be, will be given proper punishment if he is not an accredited representative of the Press so that the Members, this House and the Press Gallery will be safe from such people hereafter. I hope the Hon. Deputy Speaker will take note of this and give us a clear guarantee that such things will not be allowed to happen in future."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" I shall guarantee that necessary steps will be taken and no one will be allowed in the Press Gallery in future other than the Members belonging to the Press."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in connexion with the point of order that has been raised just now, I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Deputy Speaker that it was pointed out the other day that a Shorthand Reporter from the Police Department was drafted for the specific purpose of taking down Malayalam speeches in this House. He is not here for any other purpose."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" If any Shorthand Reporters are drafted for the work of the Assembly, there are already seats allowed for them on either side of the Secretary. Official Reporters are to take their seats in the places allotted for them and not in any place they like. When there are seats provided for the Official Reporters on either side of the Secretary, I do not see any reason why one should sit in the Press Gallery and take down notes especially when the speech is not in Malayalam or Telugu. I have been seeing him writing. Therefore, Sir, there is no place for the C.I.D. Reporters of the Special Branch Police to come here and take down notes as to who is talking and to whom. It is against democratic principles and against the very purpose of this House. And the reply of the Hon. Minister for Education to my point of order is unworthy of a Minister especially in a democratic country as ours."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I just drew the attention of the Hon. Deputy Speaker to a fact that occurred the other day. As regards the presence of the C.I.D. people here, the Hon. Chief Minister made a categorical statement the other day. I take objection to the statement of the hon. Member that what I have said is unworthy of a Minister. I think it is not proper for him to say so and I wish to bring this to your notice, Sir."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I have brought a particular instance to the notice of the Hon. Deputy Speaker and of the House and asked for a guarantee that such things will not be

allowed in future. On the other hand, the Hon. Minister tells us what the Hon. Chief Minister said on a different occasion and which has nothing to do with this. I am really sorry that the Hon. Minister feels that way. I am also sorry that I did not get the guarantee I asked for. Even if he does not point out such things, we are vigilant enough to see that democracy functions and functions properly."

*THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, it is for the Chair to maintain and protect the privileges of this House. I did not presume to give any assurance and I just gave a point of fact. It is for the Chair to investigate such things and look after the interests of the Members of the House. Therefore the hon. Member could not expect me to give that assurance. It is for the Chair to make a remark whether my reply is worthy or otherwise."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" I shall guarantee that no one will be permitted hereafter to enter the Press Gallery except the accredited representatives of the Press."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" What about the man who had already entered and just now gone, Sir?"

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" I said that such a thing would not be allowed to happen in future. There is no need to have further discussion on this point. The hon. Member Mr. Gopala Menon will now continue his speech."

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND XV—EDUCATION—*cont.*

*SRI N. GOPALA MENON—*cont.* :—" I am sorry, Mr. Deputy Speaker, for the interruption. I was stating that the progress of education in the country is unsatisfactory. Take the case of Madras City. During the last thirty years, free compulsory education is being implemented under the Elementary Education Act among all children of school-going age. With the strenuous work put in by the Corporation of Madras and other public associations during the last thirty years, we have been able to touch only the fringe of the problem. Between 15 and 16 thousand children of school-going age are without education. I shall not vouch for the accuracy of the statistics; but these figures are fairly correct. If that is the state of affairs in the City of Madras, hon. Members can well imagine what will be the state in the villages. Hon. Members should be aware that school-going children are denied facilities for education in the villages. Discontent is spreading throughout the country on account of this. We are not doing the duties expected of us because we neglect to provide for the studies of these school-going children. It is not necessary that these children should be provided with big masonry buildings wherein their schools could be run, nor is it necessary

12-40 p.m.

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I forgot to mention one point, Sir. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition asked me whether I would give a grant to the Andhra University equal to the grant given to the Madras University. Well, Sir, I cannot say that exactly mathematically equal grants would be given to the Andhra and the Madras Universities. But the question of making additional grants to the University will be considered when a specific request is made on behalf of the Andhra University."

V.—PETITIONS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I hope the House would remember that yesterday the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition presented two petitions on behalf of some students. The Secretary will now read the petitions to the House."

The petitions[a] were then read by the Secretary

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am not going to allow a debate on this. If the Hon. Minister wants to say anything I have no objection."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The students from the Andhra Desa and from the City wanted to wait on me in connexion with the presentation of a memorandum. I fixed up a time but they were not able to turn up at the appointed time though I waited for them. These two representations have been made to the hon. House. I am glad to say that the Government will give a very sympathetic and earnest consideration to the points raised in their representations which are common more or less to Andhra students and the students in Madras City. I need not say more on this subject except to repeat that the representations will receive the utmost and sympathetic consideration of the Government."

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—*cont.*

(1) DEMAND XV—EDUCATION—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member withdrawing his cut motion."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" No, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am now going to put to the vote of the House the cut motion standing in the name of the hon. Member Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar. The question is—

' That the allotment of Rs. 11,95,02,100 under Demand XV —Education be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

The cut motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the original motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,95,02,100 under Demand XV—Education.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

---

[a] **Printed as Appendix II on pages 693-694 infra.**

IV.—PRESENCE OF SPECIAL BRANCH POLICE IN THE HOUSE—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER :—" It appears this morning when the Hon. the Deputy Speaker was occupying the Chair, hon Member Mr. Nagi Reddi raised a point of order and brought to the notice of the Chair that one gentleman whom he considered as a C.I.D. officer was occupying the chair intended for the Press and taking notes. I enquired into the matter. The person referred to is not a C.I.D. officer and he was not taking notes. He is a Sub-Inspector and he was in plain clothes, that is he was in mufti. He had no business to sit there. He confessed to me that he committed a mistake. So I have warned him. Let me therefore tell the House that he is not a C.I.D. officer and he was not taking any notes."

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1952-53—*cont.*

(2) DEMAND XVI—MEDICAL.

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'*That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs.* 3,33,80,000 under Demand XVI—Medical.'

" *Hospital expansion and improvement.*—The wide prevalence of disease in our country makes the provision of adequate medical relief a difficult task. Our hospitals are overcrowded and there is a growing demand for the expansion of medical services. From 1946 to 1951 the bed strength has been increased from 14,467 to 21,269 which means an addition of 6,802 beds in six years. Additional staff and equipment also are being provided every year. This budget provides for 636 additional number of beds. Improvement is being effected in the standard of work done at our hospitals by opening specialist departments, providing X-Ray equipment, starting blood banks and in such other ways. The question of popularising the refresher courses and providing such courses at the bigger hospitals in mufassal places is engaging the attention of Government. Various hospital building works have recently been sanctioned, and some of them have been completed and some are in progress. Extensions and improvements to the Stanley, Madras and Andhra Medical Colleges and the attached hospitals and reconstruction of or improvements to the District Headquarters Hospitals at Kozhikode, Eluru and Mangalore are the most important among the schemes now under execution. A sum of nearly Rs. 111 lakhs has been allotted for expenditure this year on the medical building programme. A welcome feature is the receipt of donations from the public for putting up wards for maternity and other cases and for providing equipment. 3-40 p.m.

" *Training personnel.*—There is a great and increasing demand for medical education. The State also needs the services of a larger number of doctors and auxiliary personnel. Government have accepted schemes for developing the Guntur Medical College

into a full fledged college and for establishing a Medical College at Madurai with a view to training 100 students in each institution. Provision has been made in the budget for starting the construction of these two college buildings and expanding the hospitals attached to them. The total estimated expenditure for both these schemes is about Rs. 239 lakhs (121 lakhs for Guntur and 118 lakhs for Madurai). Provision has been made for training additional nurses and maternity assistants. The number of training centres for compounders has recently been increased to 29. Since the Anaesthetist's work has become a speciality which is very essential for successful surgical work, four posts of anaesthetists have been sanctioned as a first step and Assistant Surgeons will be put on this work as whole time officers. Additional posts will have to be created in the coming years.

"*Higher training.*—In addition to the post-graduate and specialist training facilities offered in our teaching institutions, a certain number of our officers are deputed or granted study leave for going abroad for higher training. The fellowships offered by the WHO, the Rockfeller Foundation, etc., are being availed of for this purpose.

"*Upgrading.*—The Anatomy department in the Stanley College, the Obstetrics and Gynaecology department in the Women and Children's Hospital at Egmore and the Venereal Diseases department at the Madras General Hospital are expected to be shortly upgraded so that they may serve as All-India centres for post-graduate training and research in these specialities.

"*The honorary system.*—The system of honorary medical service is being extended by making additional appointments in the City as well as mufassal hospitals, as and when suitable persons become available for general and specialist work. During the current year four posts of honorary surgeons and physicians and 21 posts of honorary Assistant Medical Officers have already been sanctioned. We have at present

Honorary consulting Surgeons and Physicians—10.

Honorary Surgeons (28) and Physicians (17)—45.

Honorary Assistant Medical Officers—326.

Honorary Assistant Medical Officers (Licentiates)—356.

"*Abolition of sex disqualification.*—For the first time in the annals of the State 4 women Assistant Surgeons have been promoted and posted as District Medical Officers. Men's and Women's branches have been amalgamated. Sex disqualification has thus been abolished in accordance with our Constitution.

"*Unification of cadres.*—With effect from 1st April 1951 the cadres of Civil Assistant Surgeons, Classes I and II have been unified on a scale of Rs. 150—25/2—400, medical graduates being started on Rs. 200. This completes the abolition of distinction between Sub-Assistant and Assistant Surgeons which has been the cause of many grievances among the licentiates of this State.

19th July 1952] [Sri A. B. Shetty]

" *Dean.*—The creation in January 1950 of the post of a Dean in charge of the Madras Medical College and the General Hospital has facilitated improvement in the administration of both the institutions and resulted in a net saving of Rs. 1·37 lakhs to Government. It is now proposed to create a similar post of Dean for the Stanley Medical College and hospital this year and for the Andhra Medical College and hospital next year.

" *Help to local bodies.*—Government have been taking over every year about 6 taluk headquarters hospitals with a view to develop them as medical and research centres. This year the number is limited to three such institutions. The local body is asked to ear-mark the money thus saved for providing medical facilities in other areas which are not properly served. The Government pay grants-in-aid towards the cost of buildings and equipment of regular Local Fund hospitals and dispensaries subject to a maximum of half the expenditure. In the current year a sum of Rs. 47,100 has been provided to local bodies for this purpose, the ultimate commitment to Government being Rs. 1,00,200.

" *Rural medical relief.*—This is a responsibility laid on local bodies. Eighty-four rural dispensaries of modern medicine and 72 of indigenous medicine have been newly opened since 1946. There are at present 525 dispensaries of indigenous medicine and 316 of modern medicine. Ninety-one of these dispensaries (41 indigenous and 50 modern) are remaining closed for want of medical practitioners. The enhancement made in 1949 in the subsidies which Government pay to medical practitioners has had but poor response. The question of making rural medical service compulsory for a period of two or three years and the feasibility of running mobile dispensaries attached to a base hospital for rendering medical aid in rural areas are matters under active consideration of the Government.

"*Tuberculosis.*—This disease has become a problem of great magnitude in this country because it finds favourable soil for its spread among the poor and ill-nourished people, housed badly in overcrowded localities. Tuberculosis is curable if it is found early and treated properly. There is a large number of open cases disseminating infection. Even the detected cases are so large in number that they have to wait for admission to our sanatoria till many of them become too advanced for effective treatment. Treatment facilities for T.B. patients are being expanded year after year by opening clinics and increasing the number of beds at hospitals and sanatoria. With the aid of public donations and the contributions given by the Provincial Welfare Fund, sanatoria are being established in several districts. The sanatorium at Tanjore has recently started functioning. The sanatorium at Nellore has just been completed. Sanatoria are under construction in South Kanara, Malabar, Madurai and Ramanathapuram. The experience of several Western countries has shown the utility of B.C.G. vaccination for affording immunity to children, industrial workers, members of the hospital staff and others exposed to active infection. Two Government B.C.G. teams and one team 3-50 p.m.

sanctioned by the Corporation of Madras are working in the City. The question of extending the B.C.G. campaign to mufassal places will be considered in due course.

" *Leprosy*.—Leprosy survey has shown that there is a fairly high incidence of leprosy in our State, particularly in endemic areas. Leprosy is spreading principally among the poorer communities in the villages and in industrial areas where there is overcrowding. Besides providing facilities for leprosy treatment at two of the Government Sanatoria and at various hospitals and dispensaries, Government are paying capitation grants to 19 sanatoria. Twelve of these are run by Christian Missions and the remaining 7 by other private agencies. The sulphone group of drugs which is now used for leprosy treatment is giving very satisfactory results. Leprosy being largely a rural problem, Sri Jagadisan, the Honorary Leprosy Prevention and Relief Organiser, has suggested cheap rural schemes which will link up preventive and curative efforts. Twenty special leprosy clinics are now being run in some of the rural endemic areas by the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangha and other private bodies. Last year Government have inaugurated a special leprosy control scheme for the highly endemic area of Tirukkoyilur in South Arcot and this scheme has attracted wide attention in this country as well as abroad on account of its pioneering nature and immense possibilities. Five special leprosy clinics have been developed in this area. Each village or a group of villages in this centre will look after its leprosy patients, arrange to isolate the infective cases and try to eliminate the disease from their area. In this planned scheme of anti-leprosy work in which Government and voluntary agencies have combined, the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangha and its Secretary, Sri Jagadisan, are giving a valuable lead and their whole-hearted co-operation. The possibility of the prevention and correction of deformities by physio-therapeutic and Orthopædic measures which Dr. Paul Brand is demonstrating in Vellore must lead to a brighter outlook on leprosy. The Leprosy Review, London, in a recent issue has complimented the Madras State as being more progressive in its outlook on leprosy than any other part of the world.

" *Cancer*.—Cancer is one of the major killing diseases, next only to tuberculosis. The Madras branch of the All-India Women's Conference is doing useful propaganda to acquaint the people with the need of early detection and treatment of cancer on modern lines. The celebration of the World Cancer Day organized under the auspices of the All-India Cancer Society in April in this city has awakened much public interest. X-Ray facilities for diagnostic work are now being provided in all district headquarters hospitals except at Vellore and in a few other hospitals also. A cancer unit formed with 98 beds in the Government General Hospital, Madras, has been working for the last three years. An additional 88 beds have been sanctioned for the Women and Children's Hospital, Egmore. This ward is ready and it is being equipped now. The Cancer Pavilion which is being

19th July 1952] [Sri A. B. Shetty]

built by the Cancer Association, Madras, next to the Barnard Institute of Radiology at the General Hospital is expected to be ready shortly for use as a Cancer out-patient department.

" *Indigenous medicine.*—The Committee appointed in March 1952 to review the curriculum and the standard of teaching in the School and College of Indigenous Medicine has submitted its report last month. Government have considered it desirable to have only one course of study, namely, the G.C.I.M. course in this institution. The admission of students this year for the L.I.M. course has been abolished and the number to be admitted to the G.C.I.M. course has been increased from 60 to 100. The standard of teaching and practical training in this institution has to be improved by providing suitable text books, properly qualified staff, better equipment and more hospital facilities for clinical work. There is a keen desire among the students that the teaching of modern medicine in this institution should be approximated to the extent possible with that prevalent in modern medical colleges. Much water has flown under the bridges since the days of Charaka, Susrutha and Vagbata. Medical science has made striking advances in the methods of diagnosis and treatment. It is now generally accepted that an adequate knowledge of modern medicine in all its aspects should form a part of the course of training in institutions teaching indigenous systems, though there may be differences of view regarding the extent and manner of teaching modern medicine. Government have to consider the recommendations of the Central and State Committees and take steps to upgrade this institution to an acceptable standard. Government have sanctioned certain building schemes for the college and hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. Some of these works are in progress. Seven private Ayurvedic teaching institutions in this State have been granted recognition by the Central Board of Indigenous Medicine. The diploma holders of these institutions can get themselves registered as Class B practitioners. The research work started in the indigenous systems of medicine in Jamnagar at the instance of the Government of India may help to give useful information as to which drugs and methods of treatment can with advantage be incorporated into present day practices.

" This, Sir, is a brief account of the salient features of the 4 p.m.
medical relief work done in this State. Any expansion of treatment facilities which the State can afford under existing financial conditions will suffice to provide for the relief of only a small fraction of the sick and suffering people. Much of the illness among the vast mass of our people arise principally on account of inadequate nutrition, want of safe water-supply, unsatisfactory housing, and lack of sanitation and general health education. No real or substantial improvement in public health can be achieved unless these elementary requirements for healthful living are met. The problem in the ultimate analysis is one of eliminating poverty among the people and improving the finances of the State."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,80,000 under Demand XVI—Medical.' "

Three hours have been allotted for this Demand. The Hon. Minister will reply to the debate at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

AN HON. MEMBER :—" Sir, now it is 4 p.m. nearly. As such we have only two hours to discuss this Demand."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I only want to know whether we are sitting late after 6 p.m. I suggest we may adjourn at 6 p.m. The Hon. Minister can reply to the debate on Monday morning, Sir. If necessary we shall sit till 8 p.m. on the last two days."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If the House so desires, we shall adjourn at 6 p.m. I want to know what the Leader of the House has got to say."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" As far as I am concerned, I desire we shall rise at 6 p.m."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We shall adjourn at 6 p.m. Sri M. Palaniyandi can now move his cut motion."

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—" Under instructions from the Leader of the Opposition, I am not moving my cut motion, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" We do not propose to move any cut motion, for this Demand is ' Medical ' and not ' Surgery ', Sir." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member, Sri M. Palaniyandi is not moving any cut motion. I hope no one else is moving any other cut motion. (After a pause). I now call upon Sri M. Palaniyandi to speak on the original motion."

* SRI M. PALANIYANDI:—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே ! நான் மருத்துவ விஷயத்தைப் பற்றிப் பேசும் முன் நம் நாட்டில் பிறந்த பெரியோர்கள் பலர் சொல்லியிருக்கக் கூடிய விஷயங்களைப் பற்றிக் கூறி விட்டுப் பின் பேச விரும்புகிறேன்.

" நோயற்ற வாழ்வில் நாம் வாழ வேண்டும் ' என்று அருட்பெருஞ் ஜோதி ராமலிங்க அடிகளும், ' நோயற்ற வாழ்வே குறைவற்ற செல்வம் ' என்று ஔவைப்பிராட்டியாரும், ' பசி, பிணி, மூப்பு, துன்பம், இவை யாவும் நான் வேண்டேன், ஊன் பசிப்பிணி அண்டாதிருக்கவேண்டும் ' என்று நம்மாழ்வாரும் ; ' உனை வளர்த்தேனே உயிரை வளர்த்தேனே ' என்று திருமூலரும் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் இன்றைய நம் மாகாணத்தின் நிலையை எடுத்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். நம் மாகாணத்திலிருப்பவர்களுக்கு பசிப்பிணியை போக்கிக்கொள்ள சரியான உணவு கிடையாது. தங்குவதற்கு வீடு கிடையாது. குடிப்பதற்கு நல்ல சுத்த நீர் கிடையாது. ஆகையால் எப்படி அவர்கள் பசியையும் பிணியையும் தீர்த்துகொள்ள முடியுமென்று கேட்கிறேன் ? நம் நாட்டில் வாழும் மக்களின் பசிப்பிணியைத் தீர்த்தாற்தான் தேகப் பிணியைத் தீர்க்க வழி உண்டாகும். மக்கள் ' நிமிர்ந்த நன் நடை ; நேர்கொண்ட பார்வை ; நிலத்தில் யார்க்கும்—அஞ்சாத நெறியும் திமிர்ந்த ஞான செருக்கும் இவைகளுடன் வாழவேண்டும் ' என்று அமர கவி பாரதியார் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் நிமிர்ந்த ஏறு போன்ற நடை நமக்கு நம் நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது உடலில் தெம்பு இருக்கிறதா ?

அப்படி நடக்கத்தக்க சக்தியை அடைய அவர்கள் சரியான உணவை உட் கொள்ளும் வகையிருக்கிறதா? சரியான உணவு உண்ண அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா? தெரியாது என்று நாம் யாரும் எண்ணக் கூடாது. தெரிந்தாலும் கூட காய்கறிகளுடன் கூடிய உணவுள்ள சத்தை உண்ணுவதற்கு ஏற்ற வகையில் அவர்களுடைய பொருளாதார நிலைமை இருக்கிறதா என்று பாருங்கள். அவர்கள் அப்படி இல்லாததால் தான் சரியான உணவு சாப்பிடமுடியவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கிராமங்களில் வாழும் மக்கள் நோய் நொடியின்றி ஆரோக்கியமாக வாழ வேண்டுமானால் அவர்கள் உண்ணுவதற்கு ஏற்ற நல்ல உணவை அடையும் படி அவர்களுக்குத் தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அது மாத்திரமல்ல. குடிப்பதற்கு ஏற்ற குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியையும் முதலில் சர்க்கார் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். உணவும் தண்ணீரும் சுத்தமானதாகவும், ஆரோக்கியமானதாகவும் இல்லாவிட்டால் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன், நாம் அவர்களுடைய சுகாதார நிலையை பாதுகாக்க முடியாது. பொதுச் சுகாதாரம் போதுமான அளவு காப்பாற்றப்படாவிட்டால் எவ்வளவு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் கட்டினாலும் கூட வியாதிகளைக் குறைக்க முடியாது. குணப்படுத்தவும் முடியாது.

" கிராமங்களில் மக்கள் எப்படி பொதுச் சுகாதாரத்தைப் பாதுகாத்துக் கொண்டு தாங்களும் ஆரோக்கியத்தோடு வாழ்க்கை நடத்தவேண்டு மென்பதைப்பற்றி பிரசாரம் அதிகமாகச் செய்ய வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவ சியமாகும். முக்கியமாக சர்க்காரும் ஜனங்களுடைய பொதுச் சுகாதாரத்தில் மிகவும் சிரத்தையாக இருக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது பல கிராமங்களில் குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி கொஞ்சம்கூட இடையாது. அது மாதிரி குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியில்லாத இடங்களில் தான் அதிகமான ஜனங்கள் நரம்புச் சிலந்தி என்ற வியாதியால் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்த நரம்புச் சிலந்தி என்ற வியாதிக்கு மருந்தே இடையாதென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். முக்கியமாக என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் அரியலூர், உடையார்பாளையம், புள்ளம்பாடி போன்ற இடங்களில் மக்கள் இன்று அதிகமாக இந்த நரம்புச் சிலந்தி வியாதியால் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்து தரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் சர்க்காரின் மரா மத்து இலாகா போதிய பணவசதி இல்லையென்று அதைச் செய்வதற்கு முடியாதென்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறது. நல்ல தண்ணீர் இல்லாவிட்டால் எப்படி மக்கள் நல்வாழ்க்கையில் வாழமுடியும். அத்தத் தண்ணீரி லேயே காலரா, அம்மை இன்னும் இது மாதிரியான பல தொத்து நோய் கள் உண்டாகிறதென்பதை நாம் தெரிந்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். இருந்தும் சர்க்கார் மக்களுடைய பொதுச் சுகாதாரத்தை மேன்மையுரச் செய்ய முன் வராத வரையில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை ஏற்படுத்தி மக்களுக்கு குணப்படுத்துவது என்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமான காரியமாகும். அவர்கள் உண்ணும் ஆகாரம் சுத்தமாய் இருக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் குடிக்கும் தண்ணீர் சுத்தமாக இருக்கவேண்டும். வாழும் சுற்றுப்புறங்கள் சுத்தமாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென் பதையெல்லாம் அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாக எடுத்துச் சொல்லி பொது சுகாதா ரம் நல்ல நிலைமையில் இருக்கும்படிச் செய்ய சர்க்கார் அதிகமாக பிரசா ரம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது காச நோய் வந்தால் நிச்சயமாக அதை குணப்படுத்த கிராமங்களில் தக்க வைத்தியர்கள் இல்லை, 'நான் குணப் படுத்திவிடுகிறேன்' என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு, கிராம டாக்டர்கள் வைத் தியம் செய்து, வியாதியஸ்தரிடமிருந்து நிறைய பணத்தைச் சம்பாதித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்களே தவிர, கடைசியில் அந்த வியாதிஸ்தர் நகரத்திற்கு வந்து எக்ஸ்ரே எடுத்துப் பார்க்கும் போது வியாதி முத்தி மிகவும் ஆபத் தான நிலைமைக்கு வந்திருப்பது தெரிகிறது. கொஞ்ச நாளில் அவரும் இறந்து விடுகிறார். அதுவும் கிராமத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் தான் இதனால் ரொம்ப வும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். திருச்சிராப்பள்ளியில் ராஜாஜி சானிடோரியம் என்று இருக்கிறதேயொழிய அதில் கொஞ்சம்கூட இடம் கிடையாது. டால்மியா நிர்வாகஸ்தர் அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் பல கட்டில்களின் செலவை அவர் களே ஏற்றுக் கொண்டாலும் அந்த டால்மியா தொழிற்சாலையில் வேலை செய்கின்ற ஒரு தொழிலாளி அந்த வியாதியுடன் அங்கே சென்றால் அவ

னுக்கு முதலில் படுக்கக்கூட இடம் கிடையாது. அவ்வளவு வியாதியஸ்தர்கள் நாளுக்கு நாள் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டேயிருக்கிறார்கள். உண்மையாக காச நோயைக் குணப்படுத்த வேண்டுமானால் சாக்கார் இன்னும் தீவிரமாக வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். ஊருக்கு ஊர் நிச்சயமாக சர்க்கார் சொல்வது போல அநேக mobile ஆஸ்பதிரிகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். காச நோய் வராமல் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் சர்க்கார் நான் முன்பு சொன்னது போலப் பொதுச் சுகாதாரத்தில் இன்னும் கவனமாக வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். பொதுச் சுகாதாரம் மேன்மையுற்றால் நிச்சயமாக நாமே காச நோய் வராமல் பாதுகாத்துக் கொள்ளமுடியும். அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்களே தவிர அங்கெல்லாம் நல்ல டாக்டர்கள் கிடையாது. கிராமங்களுக்கு பெரிய பட்டம் பெற்ற டாக்டர்கள் வருவதே கிடையாது. அப்படி டாக்டர்கள் வரவேண்டுமானால் சர்க்கார் வேறு ஏதாவது ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக மெடிகல் காலேஜில் படித்த மாணவர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று குறைந்தது 2 வருஷங்களோ, ஒரு வருஷமோ பிராக்டீஸ் செய்துவிட்டு வந்தால் தான் பட்டம் கொடுக்கப்படும் என்ற ஒரு ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்தால்தான் டாக்டர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்கு வருவார்கள். இதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டையும் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"(லெப்ரஸி) குஷ்ட நோயைப்பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லத் தான் வேண்டும். குஷ்ட நோயைக் குணப்படுத்த சர்க்கார் எதோ ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்து கொண்டிருப்பதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அது எல்லாம் போதவே போதாது. இன்று மந்திரிமார்கள் சென்னை நகரத்தில் சொந்தக் காரிலேயே செல்வார்கள். அதனால் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியுமோ தெரியாதோ. அநேகம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பஸ்ஸில் தான் வருவார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் தெரிந்திருக்குமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். பல நிற்கும் இடங்களிலெல்லாம் வராளமான குஷ்ட ரோகிகள் 'ஐயா காலணு போடுங்கள்' என்று பிச்சை கேட்க வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களைப் பார்க்கும் போதே மிகவும் பயமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் அந்த வியாதியால் கஷ்டப்படுவதோடு மட்டுமல்ல. அந்த வியாதி தொத்து நோய் ஆகையால் இந்தப் பெரிய நகரத்திலே அவர்களால் இன்னும் எவ்வளவோ பேருக்கு அந்த வியாதி வந்து விடுமோ என்று அஞ்ச வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் பிடித்துச் சென்று அவர்களுக்குச் சரியான உணவு போட்டு அவர்கள் வியாதி குணமாகும்படி பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் இந்த நகரின் பொதுச்சுகாதாரத்தை நாம் காப்பாற்றமுடியும். இதில் சர்க்கார் போதுமான சிரத்தை கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக கான்ஸரைப் பற்றிச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். முக்கியமாக அந்த வியாதி பெண்களுக்குத்தான் வருகிறது. சில சமயம் ஆண்களுக்கும் வருகிறது. புகையிலை போடுபவர்களாக இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கும் பலவிதமாக வருகிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் 'பெண்களுக்கு எப்படி வருகிறது.! என் வருகிறது? எந்த சமயத்தில் வருகிறது?' என்பதான அடிப்படை பிரச்னைகளை ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யாமல், அந்தத் துறையிலே முயலாமல் வியாதியைக் குணப்படுத்த முயற்சிப்பது மிகவும் நல்லதல்ல. இந்த வியாதிக்கு ரேடியம் சிகிச்சை தான் மிகச் சிறந்தது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நகர்ப் புறங்களில் 'ரேடியம்' சிகிச்சை எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு வசதியிருக்கலாமேயொழிய, கிராமப் புறங்களில் 'ரேடியம்' சிகிச்சைக்கு கொஞ்சம்கூட வசதியே கிடையாது. ஆகையால் கிராமப் புறங்களில் சென்று அவர்கள் நிலைமையை ஆராய்ந்து அவர்களுக்குத் தக்க சிகிச்சை செய்ய எல்லா ஏற்பாட்டையும் செய்யவேண்டு மென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

"குறிப்பாக இன்றைய தினம் கிராமங்களிலே மருத்துவச்சிமார்கள் கிடைப்பது ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. சில கிராமங்களில் கிடையவே கிடையாது என்று கூட சொல்லிவிடலாம். தாய்மார்களுக்குப் பிரசவம் ஆவதற்குள் உயிர் போய் மறு உயிர் தான் வருகிறது. பிழைத்தது புனர்

ஜென்மம் என்று தான் அவர்கள் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். இப் பொழுது போதுமான வசதியில்லாததால் அநேக தாய்மார்கள் பிரசவம் ஆவதற்குள் இறந்து போய்விடுகிறார்கள். இந்தக் கொடிய நிலைமையை மாற்றவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு பிர்க்காவுக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு பிரசவ விடுதியை யாவது கட்டிக் கொடுத்து நமது தாய்மார்களுக்கு சுகப்பிரசவம் ஆகும் படி பார்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டியது நம் அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையாகும். Midwife களை கிராமங்களுக்கு நிறைய அனுப்பி இதற்குத் தக்க வசதி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

" மேலும் வைத்தியக் கல்லூரிகளில் மாணவர்களைச் சேர்க்கும் விஷயத் தைப் பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள். மற்றக் கல்லூரிகளைக் காட்டிலும் தொழிற் கல்லூரிக்கு அதிகம் போகள் அப்ளிகேஷன் போடுகிறார்கள், மற்ற பி. ஏ., போன்றவைகள் படித்தால் எங்காவது ஆசிரியராகவோ, அல்லது கிளார்க்காகவோ தான் வர முடியும். ஆனால் இன்ஜினியரிங் கல்லூரியில் படித்தால் உடனே நல்ல உயர்ந்த சம்பளத்தில் வேலை கிடைக்கும். அதே மாதிரியாக மெடிகல் காலேஜில் படித்தால் ஆயிரக்கணக்காக சொந்தமாகவே சம்பாதிக்க வசதி ஏற்படும் என்பதாக எண்ணிக் கொண்டு இதில் நிறைய பேர்கள் வந்து சேர்கிறார்கள். அதனால் இதில் இட நெருக்கடி அதிகம் ஏற் படுகிறது. மதுரையில் மருத்துவக் கல்லூரி ஆரம்பிக்கப்போகிறது என்பதைப் போலவே எல்லா இடங்களிலும் இன்னும் அநேக மெடிகல் காலேஜ்கள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். அதேமாதிரி யாக எல்.ஐ.எம். படிப்பையும் முன் போல ஏற்படுத்தினால் நலமாக இருக்கு மென்று எண்ணுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் எம். பி. பி. எஸ். படிப் பையும் கூட ஐந்து வருஷம் படிக்க வேண்டுமென்றிருப்பதை மூன்று ஆண்டுகள் படித்தால் போதுமென்று செய்தால் நிறைய மாணவர்கள் படிக்க வசதி ஏற்படுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது ஐந்து ஆண்டு கள் நிறைய பணத்தைச் செலவு செய்து விட்டு மெடிகல் காலேஜில் படித் துப் பட்டம் பெறுபவர்கள் கிராமங்களில் 300, 400 ரூபாய் சம்பளத்திற்கு வரமாட்டேன் எனகிறார்கள். எனென்றால் நிச்சயமாக இவர்கள் நகரங்களி லிருந்தால் மாதம் ஆயிரம், இரண்டாயிரம் என்று சம்பாதித்துக் கொள்ளலாமென்று எண்ணமிருக்கிறது. அதனால் தான நாங்கள் கிராமத் திற்கு எதற்காக குறைந்த சம்பளத்திற்கு வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறார் கள். எனக்குத் தெரியும் டால்மியா புரத்தில் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கிறது. ரூ. 400, 500, என்று சம்பளம் கொடுத்தால் தான் நல்ல டாக்டர்கள் வரு கிறார்கள். இல்லாவிட்டால் மிகவும் மோசமான டாக்டர் தான் வருகிறார். அதே மாதிரியாக எங்கும் நிறைய சம்பளம் கொடுத்தால் தான் நல்ல சமார்த்தியமுள்ள டாக்டர்கள் வருகிறார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய வழியைச் செய்யவேண்டு மென்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" மெடிகல் காலேஜில் சேர்ப்பதற்கு வகுப்புவாரி பிரதிநிதித்துவம் முன்பு இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது அது ஒழிக்கப்பட்டு விட்டது. இருந்தாலும் இடம் ரிசர்வ் செய்யும் முறை இருக்கிறது. முன்பு பிராமணர்களுக்கு 2, பிரா மணர்கள் அல்லாத ஹிந்துக்கள் 6, ஹரிஜனங்கள் 2, பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் 2, கிருஸ்தவர்கள் 1, முஸ்லிம்கள் 1, ஆக இப்படி 14 இடங்கள் இருந்தால் பிரித்துக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. இப்பொழுது 20 இடங்களில் 9 பிற்போக்கு இனத் தவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. உண்மையில் இந்த நாட்டில் 6 கோடிப்பேர் களில் அநேகம் பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். முன்பு ஒரே இனத்தவர்கள் அதிகம் போ டாக்டராக வந்தபொழுது அவர்கள் ஏழை மக்களிடமிருந்து அதிகமாகப் பணம் வாங்கினார்கள். உதாரணமாக பணக் காரர்கள் லக்ஷக்கணக்கில் பேசுவதைப் போல அவர்கள் எல்லா மருந்தை யும் லக்ஷக்கணக்கில் தான் பேசுவார்கள். ஒரு இன்ஜெக்ஷன் போட வேண்டுமென்றால் அதில் லக்ஷம்யூனிட், மற்றொன்றில் லக்ஷம்யூனிட் மருந்து என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். கிராம மக்கள் அதைப் புரிந்து கொள் ளாமல் ' அடே ! இவ்வளவு விலை மதிப்புக் கொண்ட மருந்தை வாங்க வேண்டுமே எவ்வளவு பணம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமோ தெரியவில்லையே ! ' என்று அஞ்சுவார்கள். இப்பொழுது பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களிலும் அநேகம் பேர்கள் படித்து விட்டுத் தொழில் நடத்த வந்து விட்டதால் தான் ஒரு இன்ஜெக்ஷன் ஒரு ரூபாய் அளவுக்கு வந்து விட்டது. ஏழை மக்களும்

4-10 p.m.

கூடதைரியமாக வியாதியைக் குணப்படுத்த டாக்டர்களிடம் போகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இன்னும் அநேகம் பிறப்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களும் டாக்டராக வருவதற்குத் தக்க வசதியைச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக நான சர்க்காரைக் ரொம்பவும் வணக்கத்துடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதற்குத் தக்க ஏற்பாட்டையும் செய்யவேண்டு மென்பதாக கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேசசை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur rose to speak.

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I wish to point out that my hon. Friend who has just finished speaking, has not given notice of any cut motion. Constitutional propriety requires that those who have given notice of cut motions should be called upon to speak in the order in which they have given notice of cut motions. I think my Friend's name is not in the list of those who have given notice of cut motions. I therefore question the propriety of his having been called upon to speak, and I press my right that I should be allowed to speak in view of the fact that I have given notice of a cut motion, and I request that my Cut Motion No. 225 be taken up for consideration by the House."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, when the hon. Member Sri Palaniyandi was asked by the Hon. Speaker whether he was moving any cut motion, he replied that he was not moving any, and the Hon. Leader of the Opposition also stated that no cut motion would be moved. Then the Hon. Speaker put a general question whether anybody was willing to move any cut motion under the Demand; and as nobody was forthcoming, he took it that nobody was moving any cut motion. Under these circumstances, Sir, the question of moving any cut motion now or the question of priority for speaking, in view of having given notice of any cut motion, does not arise at all."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, if the Hon. Leader of the Opposition was not prepared to move any cut motion, I think the procedure is that the names of Members in the order in which cut motions have been printed, should be called upon to speak one after another. If nobody comes forward to speak, then the whole Demand is the property of the House and anybody can claim his right of speech."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, the Hon. Speaker asked the Member Mr. Palaniyandi in particular and the House in general whether anybody was moving a cut motion under the Demand, and nobody rose at the time. I do not know whether the hon. Member Mr. Balakrishnan was present in the House at that time or not; I presume he was not present. Otherwise, he would not have raised this point now at all."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" Immediately after the Demand was moved, nobody came forward to move a cut motion. The Hon. Speaker was in the Chair at that time, and he allowed Mr.

19th July 1952] [Deputy Speaker]

Palaniyandi to speak on the Demand; and that is why it is not necessary now to call the Members to speak according to the printed list.

"The point of order raised by Mr. Balakrishnan cannot be upheld. I now call upon Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur to speak on the Demand."

*RAJA V. V. KRISHNAM RAJU BAHADUR:—"ఉపాధ్యక్షా, ప్రభుత్వము ప్రతిపాదించుచున్నటువంటి ఈ మెడికల్ డిమాండు తీర్మానాన్ని నేను ఆమోదిస్తూ, ఈ సందర్భమున పల్లె సీమలలోని ప్రజలకు చికిత్సా వసతుల గురించి కొన్ని విషయాలను ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసుకొనివస్తున్నాను.

"మనయొక్క ఈ భారతదేశములో, గత చరిత్రనుబట్టి చూచినట్లైతే, పూర్వము హిందూ రాజులు ఉండినప్పుడు, ఆయుర్వేద వైద్యమునకు చాలా ప్రాధాన్యము, ప్రాముఖ్యము ఇవ్వబడి, దాని అభివృద్ధికి ప్రత్యేక శ్రద్ధ చూపబడుచుండెను. ఆట్టి పరిస్థితులలో దేశములో రాజకీయ మార్పులవచ్చి, తదుపరి ముస్లిం పరిపాలన (Muslim regime) వచ్చినప్పుడు, యునానీ వైద్యము ముందుకువచ్చినది. ఆ తరువాత బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వమురాగా, అలోపతి వైద్యము తేబడి దానికి అధిక ప్రాముఖ్యత నివ్వబడినది. ఈ అలోపతి వైద్యమే నేటికిని మన దేశములో వృద్ధి నొందింపబడుచూ చాలావరకు అనుసరింపబడుచున్నది. కాని మన దేశములో ఉన్నటువంటి సామాన్య బీద ప్రజానీకానికి ఇది అందుబాటులో లేకున్నది. ముఖ్యముగా ఈనాడు పల్లె సీమలలో ఉన్నటువంటి నిరక్షరాస్యులు, అమాయకులు, అయినటువంటి బీద ప్రజానీకానికి ఏమీ వైద్య సదుపాయము లేకుండాయున్నది. ఈ విషయము అందరికిని తెలిసినటువంటిదే. మన మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములో వైద్య విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము నేటి వరకుకూడ విశాఖపట్నము మొదలగు పెద్దపెద్ద పట్టణాలలో మాత్రమే అనేక లక్షలాది రూపాయలు వెచ్చించి పెద్ద చికిత్సాలయాలు కట్టించడం, ధనవంతులకు special wards ఏర్పాటుచేయడము, Nurses' quarters కట్టించడం మొదలగునటివంటి సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేస్తున్నారుగాని, పల్లె సీమలలోని ప్రజల స్థితిగతులు విచారించడంలేదు. కనుక, నేను ఈ సందర్భమున ప్రభుత్వానికి ఒక మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. పట్టణాలలోని ఆస్పత్రులలో ధనవంతులకు ప్రత్యేకముగా special wards గాని Nurses' quarters కట్టించడంగాని, ఇటువంటి అనివార్యముకాని పనులను చేయుటకు బదులు, ఆదే డబ్బును పల్లె సీమలలోని ప్రజలయొక్క వైద్య సదుపాయములకొరకు చెల్లింపుట సమంజసము, సబబుగా ఉంటుందని నేను మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. మన దేశములో దాదాపు 45 కోట్లువరకు పల్లె సీమలలోని ప్రజలయొక్క ధనాన్ని ప్రభుత్వము ఖర్చుపెడుతూయున్నది. ఆ ప్రజల డబ్బు అంత ఖర్చుచేస్తూయుండికూడ, ప్రభుత్వము పల్లె సీమలలోని ప్రజల ఆరోగ్యము గురించి వారికి వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు విస్తృతము కలుగజేయకుండా ఉండడం చాలా శోచనీయము. ఈనాడు వారికి కెలాటి సౌకర్యాలు లేక పల్లె సీమలలో ప్రజల పరిస్థితి రోగభూయిష్టంగా ఉన్నది. కనుక ఇటువంటి ప్రజానీకానికి తగిన వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలెనని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా ప్రజలయొక్క నాగరిక జీవితము, సక్రమ విద్యా వైద్య విధానము వల్లనే దేశానికి అభ్యుదయము చేకూరగలదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. సాధారణంగా, ఒక మనుష్యునికి ఆరోగ్యము సరిగా లేనప్పుడు, అతడు ఎంత బుద్ధిమంతుడైనప్పటికిని, తన బుద్ధిని వినియోగింప జాలడు కనుక దేశము బాగుపడాలంటే ప్రజలందరు ఆరోగ్యముగా ఉండుట చాలా అవసరము. ఏ పనికైనా, మనకు ఆరోగ్యము చాలా ప్రధానమైనటువంటిది. ముఖ్యముగా, విద్య, వైద్యము, వ్యవసాయము, పరిశ్రమలు,

ఈ నాలుగు విషయాలు ప్రజానీకానికంతకు అందుబాటులో ఉండునట్లుచేయుట ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క విద్యుక్త ధర్మము. వీటి పైననే దేశముయొక్క భావి భాగ్యోదయము ఆధారపడియున్నది. కనుక ప్రస్తుతము ఏలాటి వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు లేనటువంటి పల్లె సీమల విషయములో తగు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని, కనీసము ప్రతి 5 వేల ప్రజానీకానికి ఒక rural dispensary అందుబాటులో ఉండేటట్లు చేయవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.

"తరువాత స్త్రీల విషయంలో, వారికి ప్రసూతి చికిత్సాలయాలు పల్లె ప్రాంతాలలో ఎక్కడా లేవు. దీనివల్ల వారు చాల కష్టనష్టాలకు గురి అగుచున్నారు. ప్రతి స్త్రీకి ప్రసవ సమయము ఒక ఖండముగాయుంటుంది. ఒక్కొక్కసారు, ప్రాణాపాయముకూడ సంభవిస్తుంది. ఒక స్త్రీకి ప్రాణాపాయము కలిగిందంటే, ఒక వంశానికి లేక ఒక కుటుంబానికే ఎంతో అనర్థదాయకమని ప్రకటించవలసియుంటుంది. కనుక స్త్రీలకు విరివిగా చికిత్సాలయాలు, maternity centres నూ, ప్రతి అయిదు వేల ప్రజానీకానికి అందుబాటులో ఉండేటట్లు rural dispensaries నూ విర్పాటు చేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా మా తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లాలోని నాతుని సియోజకవర్గము లో, 1920 వ సంవత్సరములో అప్పుడున్న యువరాజా తుని రాణీగారు ఎనిమిది పడకల స్థాయిని, 30 వేల రూపాయల ధనాన్ని ఇచ్చి స్త్రీలకు ఒక ఘోషా ఆస్పత్రి కట్టించారు. ఆ ఆస్పత్రిని 1922 వ సంవత్సరములో లేడీ వెలింగ్టన్ గారు open చేసినారు కాని ఆ ఆస్పత్రి 1922 వ సంవత్సరములో ఏ స్థితిలో ఉండినదో నేటికిని అదే స్థితిలోనే ఉన్నది. దానిని ఏమాత్రము అభివృద్ధి పరచలేదు. ప్రభుత్వము తామే స్వయంగా ఆస్పత్రులను కట్టించలేక పోయినప్పటికీ, ఎవరో పుణ్యాత్ములు ఎంతో స్థలాన్ని ధనాన్ని ఇచ్చి కట్టించిన ఆస్పత్రినికూడ ప్రభుత్వము వృద్ధిపరచి నడిపించలేకుండా ఉండుట చాలా శోచనీయమైన విషయము. ఆ ప్రాంతానికే ఈ ఆస్పత్రి విడిస్తే, ఆకు 40 మైళ్లు దూరములోనున్న కాకినాడకు పోలేగాని, లేక ఇటు 60 మైళ్ళ దూరములోనున్న విశాఖపట్నమునకు వస్తేగాని తప్ప ఈ మధ్యను ఎక్కడా స్త్రీలకు చికిత్సా సౌకర్యము లేదు. ఈ ఘోషా ఆస్పత్రి స్థలముగూడా చాలా విశాలముగానున్నది. ప్రభుత్వము స్త్రీల శ్రేయస్సు గురించి ఇచ్చట అనేక రీతులుగా ఈ ఆస్పత్రిని develop చేసేటటువంటి అవకాశమున్నది. ఈ ఆస్పత్రిని వృద్ధిపరచినచో, ఆ ప్రాంతములోనున్న లక్షలాది ప్రజలకు ఇది అందుబాటులోయుండి సహాయపడగలదు. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము దీనియందు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని ఈ ఆస్పత్రిని వృద్ధి పరచవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

4-20 p.m. "తరువాత నా తాలూకాలో మూడుచోట్ల మాత్రమే rural dispensaries ఉన్నవి. వాటివల్ల అచ్చటి ప్రజలకు కావలసిన వైద్య సహాయము దొరకడంలేదు. అక్కడ నూటికి 30 మంది కొండ జాతులవాము 10 వేల మంది సముద్ర ప్రాంతముల వాడపల్లి కులస్తులున్నారు. వీరు చాలా backward community కి చెందినటువంటి వారు, చాలా అనాగరికులు. వీరికి ఏలాటి సౌకర్యాలుగాని రాకపోకల సౌకర్యాలుగాని లేవు. వైద్యం చేయ్యన 12 మైళ్ల లోపుగా ఎక్కడాలేదు. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఈ బీద ప్రజానీకానికి తగిన వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసి వారిని ఆరోగ్యవంతులుగా చేసినట్లైతే దేశాభివృద్ధికి వారియొక్క సహాయము అన్ని విధాలా చేకూరుతుందని ప్రభుత్వమునకు మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. కనుక మా తాలూకాలో కంసవరము, కత్తెపూడి, కౌతులపూడు, భీమవరపుకోట మొదలగు కొన్ని సెంటర్స్‌లో rural dispensaries విర్పాటు చేయవలసిందిగా కోరుచున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా, ఆలవల్లి వెంకటనగరం అనే గ్రామంలో జిల్లా బోర్డువారు 4 వేల రూపాయలు ఆ గ్రామ ప్రజల donation తో గత సంవత్సరం ఒక ఆస్పత్రిని sanction చేసి కట్టిస్తున్నారు. ఆ జిల్లా

19th July 1952] [Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur]

బోర్డు ఆధ్వర్యములు శ్రీమాన్ నరసన్నగారు దానికి foundation కూడా వేశారు. కాని నేటివరకు కూడ దానికి డాక్టరును appoint చేయకుండా ఉన్నారు. కనుక ఈ విషయమునందుకూడ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని దానికి తగిన సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

"తరువాత, డాక్టర్ల విషయములో, చాలా చోట్ల డాక్టర్లు దొరకొక, చాలా ఇబ్బందిగా యున్నది. ఇప్పుడు G.C.I.M. అని ఉన్నది. దీనిలో ప్రవేశమునకు ప్రస్తుతము ఎక్కువ అవకాశములేదు. కనుక దీనిలో తర్ఫీతు అగుటకు ఎక్కువ అవకాశము కలుగజేస్తే ఇది Indian medicine కు సంబంధించినటువంటిది గాన యిది పల్లె గ్రామములోని ప్రజలకు ఎక్కువ వినియోగపడును గాన దానిని recognize చేసి దీనిలో ఉత్తీర్ణులై నటువంటివారిని పల్లె సీమలకు పంపి, అక్కడ ఈ Indian medicine ను ఎక్కువ ఆదరణీయంగాచేసి, బీద ప్రజానీకానికి వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. రెండవది M.B.B.S. course కు ఇప్పుడు applications చాలా వస్తున్నవి. దీనిలో సీట్లు బహు కొద్దిగా ఉండడంవల్ల, చాలా మందికి సీట్లు దొరకక నిరుత్సాహము జెందవలసివస్తుంది. కనుక దీనిలోకూడ ప్రవేశానికి ఎక్కువ అవకాశమిస్తూ, ఎక్కువ మంది డాక్టర్లను తర్ఫీతుచేసి ఈ డాక్టర్ల ద్వారా ప్రజానీకానికి ఎక్కువ వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు చేకూర్చవలసిందిగా ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతూ, ఇంటితో నేను ఈ విషయాన్ని ముగిస్తున్నాను."

SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—"అధ్యక్ష, మెడిసిన్‌కు సంబంధించినటువంటి ఈ డిమాండుమీద మాట్లాడుటకు ముందు ఒక ముఖ్యవిషయాన్ని చెప్పవలసియుంది. మంత్రి గారు యీ డిమాండును ప్రతిపాదిస్తూ మాట్లాడే సందర్భంలో ప్రజలకు మంచి ఆహారం, గృహవసతి, సరియైన నీటి సరిఫరా సౌఖర్యాలు లేకపోయినట్లయితే ఆరోగ్యం సరిగా ఉండదని రోగాలు వ్యాప్తి చెందుతున్నాయని చెప్పారు. ఈ కారణాలు సరికావని ఎవరూ అనరు. రోగాలు వ్యాప్తిచెందకుండా వుండాలంటే పుష్టికరమైన ఆహారం, మంచి గృహవసతి, శుభ్రమైన నీరు ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి లభ్యంకావాలి. ఈ సౌకర్యాలుంటే రోగవ్యాప్తిని అరికట్టవచ్చు. తినుటకు మంచి ఆహారం ఉంటే చాలావరకు జబ్బులురావు. కాని మన ప్రజలలో అధికసంఖ్యాకులకు పుష్టికరమైన ఆహారాన్ని సంపాదించుకొనే ఆర్థికసామర్థ్యం ఉన్నదా అని ఆలోచించుకోవాలి. ప్రజలకు కొనుగోలు శక్తి నానాటికి తగ్గిపోతోందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో పేద ప్రజలు తమ ఆరోగ్యాన్ని కాపాడుకోవడం చాలా కష్టం. రోగాలు వ్యాప్తి కాకుండా వుండాలి అంటే ప్రజాసామాన్యంయొక్క కొనుగోలుశక్తి అభివృద్ధిపరచే పనులు చేయాలి. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వం ఏమిచర్యలు తీసుకుంటూందో మాకేమీ అర్థంకావడంలేదు.

"ప్రజానీకంయొక్క ఆరోగ్యాన్ని కాపాడే నిమిత్తం రోగాలను అరికట్టేనిమిత్తం ఇదివరలో నేషనల్ ప్లానింగ్ కమిటీవారు, ఎడ్వైజర్స్ ప్రభుత్వంవారు, భోర్ కమిటీవారు విచారణలనుజరిపి రిపోర్టులు తయారుచేశారు. ఈ రిపోర్టులు అన్నిటిలోకూడా వైద్యవిధానంలోని రెండు ముఖ్య భాగాలైన ప్రివెంటివ్, క్యూరెటివ్ శాఖలను సమన్వయ పరచాలని ఒకదానితో రెండవదానిని వీవీనం (integrate) చేయాలని సలహా యిచ్చారు. కాని నేటివరకు యీ సలహాలు ఆచరణలో పెట్టబడలేదు. భోర్ కమిటీ యీ రెండు శాఖలుకలిసివున్న హెల్త్ సెంటర్స్‌ను విర్పాటుచేయవలసిందని సూచించింది. ఈ సూచనకు అనుగుణంగా ఎక్కడనైనా హెల్త్ సెంటర్స్ విర్పాటు చేశారా అని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని అడుగుతున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా యీ కమిటీవారు

రాష్ట్రీ ఆదాయంలో సూటికి 15 వంతులు ఆరోగ్యశాఖ కార్యకలాపాలకై వెచ్చించాలని సలహాయిచ్చారు. దీనిని యీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు పాటించలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆరోగ్యశాఖపై దాపాపు 5 కోట్ల రూపాయలే ఖర్చుచేయదలిచారు. ఈ డబ్బు చాలదు. అధమం 10 కోట్ల రూపాయలైనా వెచ్చించవలసియుంది. అప్పుడే రోగ వ్యాప్తిని అరికట్టి ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి కొంత యిబ్బందిని తొలగించగలమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

"ఈ వాము రాష్ట్రంలోవున్న వివిధ హాస్పిటల్సు ని విధంగా నిర్వహింపబడుతున్నాయనే విషయం ఆలోచించండి. ఈ హాస్పిటల్స్‌లోని పరిస్థితులు సంతృప్తికరంగా లేవు. హాస్పిటల్స్‌ను విస్తరించేవిషయంకూడా, ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్రదేశంలో చాలా అశ్రద్ధచేయబడుతోందని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రదేశంలో ఉన్న హాస్పిటల్స్‌లో K.G. హాస్పిటల్ ఒక్కటే పెద్దది. ఈ హాస్పిటల్‌లోకూడా సదుపాయాలు చాలా తక్కువ. ఈనాడు క్షయవ్యాధి పేదవారిని పీల్చి పిప్పిచేస్తోంది. పుష్టికరమైన ఆహారం సంపాదించుకునే ఆర్థికస్థోమత ప్రజలకు లేకపోవడంవల్ల శరీరంలోని క్షీణత తక్కువై ఈ వ్యాధికి పేదప్రజలులోనైపోతున్నారు. ఈ వ్యాధిని అరికట్టడానికి కాని వ్యాధిగ్రస్తులకు వైద్యంచేయటకుకాని ఆంధ్రదేశంలో ఎక్కడా శానిటోరియంలు విస్తరించబడలేదు. దీనికొరకు K.G. హాస్పిటలులో విస్తరించబడిన వార్డు చాలా చిన్నది. ఈ వార్డును అభివృద్ధిపరచవలసిందని, అందరికీ అందుబాటులో వుండేటట్లు ఆంధ్రదేశంలో మధ్య ప్రదేశంలో శానిటోరియం కట్టాలని నేను ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుచున్నాను.

"పిల్లల జబ్బులకు వైద్యంచేసే హాస్పిటల్స్ (children's hospitals) కూడా ఆంధ్రదేశంలో విస్తరించలేదు. ఒక్క ఎగ్మూర్‌లోనే యీరకమైన హాస్పిటల్ వుంది. ఇంత పెద్ద రాష్ట్రంలో ఒక్క హాస్పిటల్ విస్తరించడంవల్ల ప్రజలకు సదుపాయం చేయగలరా అని ఆడుగుతున్నాను. వందలాదిమైళ్ళ దూరంనుంచి మదరాసువచ్చి వైద్యం చేయించుకోవాలంటే పేదవారు ఎంత వ్యయప్రయాసలకు లోనుకావలసివస్తుందో ఆలోచించాలి. K.G. హాస్పిటల్‌లో యిటువంటి జబ్బులకు వైద్యంచేసే వార్డుల నభివృద్ధిపర్చవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను.

"కేన్సర్ జబ్బు నివారించటానికికూడా ఆంధ్రదేశంలో సదుపాయాలు లేవు. K.G. హాస్పిటల్‌లో విస్తరించేసివార్డు చాలా చిన్నది. రేడియం సీడిల్స్ మొదలై నటువంటి ఆత్యవసర పరికరాలనుసైతంకూడా తగినంతగా లేదు. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వం వారు తగిన శ్రద్ధతీసుకోవాలి. ఆంధ్రదేశంలో వైద్యసౌకర్యాలు యీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు కలుగజేయటలేదని ప్రజలు చాలా అసంతృప్తి చెందివున్నారు. ఇక infectious diseases నివారించటకు సదుపాయాలుకూడా చాలా తక్కువగా వున్నాయి. విశాఖపట్నంలోని K.G. హాస్పిటల్‌లో యింపునిమిత్తమై విస్తరించేసిన వార్డు చాలా చిన్నది. దానిని అభివృద్ధిపరచడం అత్యవసరం

"పోతే జిల్లాలలో వున్న హాస్పిటల్స్‌కూడా చాలాహీనంగా వున్నాయి. రోగాలతో బాధపడుతూ హాస్పిటళ్ళకు వచ్చివవారికి ఎటువంటి సదుపాయం కల్గుజేయబడుటలేదు. రోగులకు యిచ్చే ఆహారంకూడా సరిగా ఉండుటలేదు. హాస్పిటల్‌లో పడకలు లేక వరండాలలో రోగులు మూల్గుతూ వుండవలసివస్తోంది. యిప్పుడీ ఆస్పత్రులలో వున్న పడకల సంఖ్య చాలా పెంచవలసివుంది. వైద్య పరికరాలు, మందులుకూడా విరివిగా సప్లైచేయవలసివుంది. ఈ లోపాలకు తోడు హాస్పిటల్సులో నిత్యం కనుపించే లంచగొండితనం మరీ దుర్భరంగా వుంది. లంచాలు పెడితేనేకాని సదుపాయాలు కలుగ

జేయబడుటలేదు. లంచాలు యిచ్చుకోలేని పేదవారికి హాస్పిటల్స్‌లోనికి ఎడ్మిట్ కష్టమైపోతోంది. ఈ హాస్పిటల్స్‌లో పనిచేసే వైద్యులు యింట్లవద్ద రోగులనుచూచి consulting fees తీసుకోవచ్చునని ప్రభుత్వంవారు వారికి సౌకర్యం కలుగజేశారు. దీని వల్ల డాక్టర్లకు వారి యిళ్ళవద్ద 25, 50 రూపాయలు consulting fees దక్షిణ చెల్లించుకొనేవారికే హాస్పిటల్స్‌లో ప్రవేశం ఇవ్వబడుతోంది. డాక్టర్ల అభిమానం సంపాదించుకోగల్గినవారికే పడకలు లభిస్తున్నాయి. ఇతరులకు ప్రవేశమే దొరకుట లేదు. ఒకవేళ ప్రవేశం పెట్టినా వరండాలలో నేలమీద వారు పుంచబడుతున్నారు. Consulting fees తీసుకోవచ్చునని డాక్టర్లకు అశకలిపించినందువల్లనే రోగులు ఈ పక్షపాత దృష్టితో చూడబడుతున్నారు. కాబట్టి యీ consulting fees తీసుకునే పద్ధతిని రద్దుచేయవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను.

"ఇక పల్లె ప్రాంతాలలో పున్న rural dispensaries విషయం చూడండి. ఇవి చాలా ఆధ్వాన్నస్థితిలో పున్నాయని అంటే ఎవరూ అభ్యంతరం చెప్పరని అనుకొంటున్నాను. ఈ డిస్పెన్సరీల్లో వి L.I.M. ప్యాసైనవారో వైద్యులుగా పుంటున్నారు. వారికి యిచ్చే సబ్సిడీయే మొడెనిమిదివందలుమాత్రమే పుంటుంది. ఇంత తక్కువ జీతంతో ఎవరైనా కాలక్షేపంచేయగలరా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇక నుందలకై వారికి 500 రూపాయలు యిస్తారు. యీ 500 రూపాయల మొదులతో ఎంత మందికి వైద్యం చేయగలరో ఊహించగోగ్గాను. ఈ డిస్పెన్సరీలవల్ల ప్రజలకు కల్గుతున్న సౌఖ్యం అత్యల్పం. ఇంక డాక్టర్లు ప్రైవేటు ప్రాక్టీసుచేసుకోడానికి అనుమతింపబడ్డారు కనుక ఈ కొద్దిపాటి సబ్సిడీ చాలని అంటున్నారు. గ్రామాలలో యీ డాక్టర్లకు ప్రయివేటు ప్రాక్టీసువల్ల ఎంత ఆదాయంవస్తుందో ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. 4, 5 సంవత్సరాలు వ్యయప్రయాసలకోర్చి చదువుకొన్న యీ వైద్యులకు తగినంత జీతమివ్వనిదే వారు గ్రామాలలో వైద్యంచేసే అవకాశంలేదు. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వంవారు తమ ప్రస్తుత విధానాలను మార్చుకోవాలని కోరుతాను.

"నేషనల్ ప్లానింగ్ కమిటీవారు, భోర్ కమిటీవారుకూడా (ప్రివెంటివ్) నిరోధన (క్యూరెటివ్) నివారణశాఖలను సమన్వయపరచి వివిధ ప్రాంతాలలో హెల్త్ సెంటర్స్‌ను నిర్వహించవలెనని సూచించారు. ఇప్పుడైనా 50 వేల జనాభాకు కనీసం ఒక్క సెంటర్ నైనా నిర్వహించవలసినదని, అటువంటివి రాష్ట్రమొత్తంలో 200 సెంటర్లు వెంటనే స్థాపించవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచార్యులు గారు ప్రతిపక్షంవారు నిర్మాణాత్మకమైన సలహాలు ఇవ్వటలేదని అన్నారు. నేనిప్పుడు చేసిన సలహాలన్నీ నిర్మాణాత్మకమైనవని అనడంలో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. ఈ వైద్య సౌకర్యాలను కలుగచేయవలసిందని చెప్పుతున్నప్పుడు మేము financial sabotage (ఆర్థిక విద్రోహం) చేస్తున్నామని ఆరోపించక హెల్త్ మినిస్టరుగారు భోర్ కమిటీవారు సూచించిన సలహాలను అమలుపరుస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri Balakrishnan can now move his cut motion, as a special case."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I move the cut motion standing in my name, viz.,

'That the allotment of Rs. 3,33,80,000 under Demand XVI —Medical, be reduced by Rs. 100.'

I move this motion with a view to discuss the necessity for establishing mobile dispensaries for the rural areas."

" Sir, it is an accepted fact that ninety per cent of the people of the Madras State live in villages and that ninety per cent of the State revenues comes from the countryside. But most of the amenities are kept away from rural parts, and they are all concentrated in the towns. The rural folk are being denied all amenities. Even the dispensaries that are supposed to be there are few and far between. The rural people are not able to have easy and quick access whenever they have to go to these dispensaries. And even when they go, they are not able to find the required medicine there; or the doctors very often ask them to go to the town hospitals. And when they go there, the very sight of these poor people in rags and in ill-looking appearance, with emaciated bodies, sunken eyes and protruding cheeks, brings out not the sympathy of the doctors in those hospitals, but rather their contempt and dislike to them, with the result that these poor village folk are not at all happily received and welcomed by the doctors. Therefore, they have a natural aversion to go to those hospitals. It is only right and proper that these people who form the backbone of our State, who form the backbone of our land, who are the most numerous tax-payers to the Exchequer, should have the ordinary elementary facility of medical treatment whenever they wish to have it. I may point out that in countries like Ceylon, for every two thousands of the population—they are mostly estate workers, and they pay no tax at all to the Government—they have a hospital, and those workers are very well looked after medically. Of course, they are not hospitals manned by men of the highest qualifications, but still even the slightest ailment is at once looked into. While in the towns and major cities, the rich people even for the slightest ailment like headache rush to the hospitals and get good treatment there and are being attended to immediately, it is the poorfolk in the villages, the men and women of the soil, the labourer and the peasant who, even for the most serious ailments, are not able to get any treatment at all. At times they are even subjected to treatment which often proves fatal; they are placed in the sole charge of half-educated doctors and half-baked medical quacks. I therefore propose that the Government should bestow their serious attention on how to tackle this problem; and the best method of tackling this problem is by establishing mobile dispensaries throughout the State, dispensaries that will carry medicine to the ruralfolk, meet them in their own homes, and in case they are themselves unable to bring relief to the patients in the villages, they can arrange for their being immediately transported to the town hospitals for getting treatment there. For these reasons, Sir, I commend my cut motion to the acceptance of the hon. Members of this House."

SRI CH. S. R. CH. V. P. MURTHI RAJU :—" ఉపాధ్యక్షా, ఈ నాడు మెడికల్ డిమాండుపై మాట్లాడుటకు నాకు అవకాశము కల్పించినందుకు చాలా సంతోషిస్తున్నాను. మెడికల్ డిమాండుపై మాట్లాడుచు అనేకమంది గౌరవసభ్యులు హాస్పిటల్స్ ఎక్కువ కావాలని, ఎక్కువ డబ్బు కావాలని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని అడుగుతున్నారు. కాని ఎవ్వరూ కూడా తక్కువ డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేయవలెనని చెప్పుటలేదు. తక్కువ

డబ్బు ఖర్చుతో ప్రజల ఆరోగ్యమును కాపాడుటకు వీలైన విధానములనుగురించి మంత్రి వర్గముగాని, సభ్యులుగాని ఆలోచించడంలేదు. నా ఉద్దేశ్యప్రకారము హాస్పిటల్స్ ఎక్కువ అవుతున్నకొలదీ, జబ్బులు కూడా పెరిగిపోతున్నాయని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. డాక్టర్ల సంఖ్య హెచ్చిన కొలది రోగాలసంఖ్య కూడా హెచ్చిపోతోంది. రోజు రోజుకు కొత్త కొత్త జబ్బుల పేర్లు వింటున్నాము. వాటివల్ల బాధపడుతున్నవారు కూడా ఆ రోజు కారోజు ఎక్కువ అవుతున్నారు. కాని, ఈ రోగనిదానం సరిగా జరుగుటలేదు. మందులు పుచ్చుకుంటేనేకాని రోగాలు నివారణకావని పిచ్చినమ్మకంతో ప్రజలు చాలా ఇబ్బందులపాలవుతున్నారు. రోగాలుహెచ్చి ప్రజలు వాటికి గురి అవుచుండుటకు ముఖ్య కారణం ఆహారనియమాలను పాటించకపోవడమేనని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అమితంగా ఆహారంతినడం దానిని జీర్ణించుకొనుటకు అవసరమైనంత పనిచేయకపోడంవల్లనే ప్రజలు రోగు లౌతున్నారు. నియమ రహిత వర్తనవల్లనే రోగులసంఖ్య నానాటికి పెరిగి పోతోంది. ఈ రోగులసంఖ్యతోపాటు డాక్టర్ల సంఖ్య హాస్పిటల్స్ సంఖ్య పెచ్చు పెరిగి పోతున్నాయి. ఆందువల్లనే ప్రజలకు వైద్యసహాయం చేసేనిమిత్తం యీ సంవత్సరం ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ రాష్ట్రంలో దాదాపు ౯ కోట్ల రూపాయలు ఖర్చు చేయ దల వారు. ఈ ౯ కోట్ల మొత్తంతో యావద్భారతదేశానికి వైద్యసౌఖ్యం కలుగ జేయగలం. చాలా తేలికయైన ప్రకృతి చికిత్సావిధానం మనం అనుసరించి నట్లయితే ఇంత హెచ్చుమొత్తాలు ఖర్చుచేయ నక్కర్లేదు. మహాత్మాగాంధీగారు మనకు ఎప్పుడూ ప్రకృతి చికిత్సయొక్క ప్రాముఖ్యాన్ని, ప్రాశస్త్యాన్ని గురించి ఎపుడూ చెపుతూ వుండేవారు. ఆ సలహాలనూ, ఉపదేశాలను, ఆయనతోపాటే మనం విస్మరించాము. ఎన్నటికైనా భారతదేశంలోని ప్రజాసామాన్యం ఆరోగ్యవంతులుగా వుండాలంటే ప్రకృతిచికిత్సా విధానమే ఆవలంభనీయమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో ఎంతో కాలం నుంచి ప్రకృతిచికిత్సా విధానం ఆచరణలో వున్నది. భీమవరంలో ప్రకృతి ఆశ్రమమని ఒక చికిత్సాలయమున్నది. మందులతో నిమిత్తం లేకుండా యిక్కడ అనేకమందికి రోగములు నివారణచేయబడు చున్నవి. కాబట్టి ఈ విధానాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించి ప్రజలలో ప్రచారం చేయించవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. ఆహారనియమాలు పాటించి ప్రకృతి సిద్ధాంతాలబట్టి సంచరించినట్లయితే 4-30 p.m.
రోగాలు రానే రావు. ఈ నియమాలను ప్రజలకు తెలిపేనిమిత్తం ప్రభుత్వం కృషి చేయాలని ప్రకృతిచికిత్సావిధానం అందరి అందుబాటులో వుండేటట్లు చికిత్సాలయాలను విరివిగాచేయాలని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. గాంధీజీ బ్రతికివున్నట్లయితే ప్రకృతిచికిత్సావిధానానికి ఎంతేని సహాయము జరిగివుండేది. కాని దురదృష్టవశాత్తు ఆయన పోవడంతో యీ చికిత్సావిధానానికి ప్రభుత్వం తగినంత సహాయమివ్వడం మానివేసింది. ఒకప్పుడు ప్రకాశం పంతులుగారు జర్మనీ వెళ్ళినప్పుడు కూనేగారిని కలు వగా వారు భారతదేశము పూజ్యమైనది, మీరు నన్ను చూచుటకు వచ్చినారా అని అన్నారు కూడా. ప్రకాశంగారు ప్రధానిగా వున్నప్పుడు గాంధీగారు వారిని ప్రకృతి ఆశ్రమాన్ని ఏమిచేశావని అడిగారు. ఆయన సహాయపడాలని అనుకున్నారు. 80,000 రూపాయలు ఆశ్రమానికి యివ్వవలెనని ప్రయత్నించారు, కాని దుర దృష్ట వశాత్తు ఆయన ప్రధానమంత్రి పదవినుంచి దిగిపోవలసివచ్చింది. తరువాత కళా వెంకట రావు గారు రెవిన్యూమంత్రిగా వుండగా ప్రకృతిచికిత్సా ఆశ్రమానికిగాను భూమి ఎక్రైర్ చేసి యిప్పించారు. తరువాత ఆయన హెల్తు మంత్రిగా వున్నప్పుడు యీ ప్రకృతి చికిత్సావిధానాన్ని ఈ గవర్నమెంటు గుర్తించి కేంద్రానికి ధనసహాయం చేయటానికి ప్రయత్నించారు, కాని యింతలో ఎలెక్షన్సు వచ్చాయి, దురదృష్ట వశాత్తూ ఆయన తిరిగి ఎన్నికకాలేదు. ఈ కారణాలవల్ల ప్రకృతిచికిత్సా విధానానికి గత ౫ సంవత్సరముల కాలములో తగినంత సహాయం జరుగలేదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

[Sri Ch. S. R. Ch. V. P. Murthi Raju] [19th July 1952

మరల యిప్పుడు మహాత్మాగాంధీగారి యొక్క అనుయాయులైన శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచార్యులు గారు ఈ రాష్ట్ర ముఖ్యమంత్రిగా ఉన్నారు. ప్రకృతిచికిత్సా విధానంపై గాంధీగారివలె యాయనకు కూడా నమ్మకమున్నది గనుక వారు ప్రకృతిచికిత్సా విధానానికి తగినంత ప్రోత్సాహమిస్తారని ఆశిస్తాను.

"ప్రకృతిచికిత్సవల్ల కలరా, మసూచి, గుండెజబ్బు, హృయ, టైఫాయిడ్, కాన్సర్, రుమాటిజం మొదలయిన రోగముల నెన్నిటినో తెగ్గించవచ్చు. మందులతో నిమిత్తంలేకుండానే ఆహారనియమాలను పాటించటం ద్వారాను, యితర సామాన్య చికిత్సలవల్లను యీ రోగములను కుదర్చవచ్చును. ఇకముందు ఈ ప్రకృతిచికిత్సాలయంలో నీరానుఉపయోగింపతలచారు. నీరాపుష్టియైన ఆహారం. నీరాతీసుకుంటే గర్భిణి స్త్రీలు సుఖంగా ప్రసవిస్తారు. పిల్లలకు నీరాయిస్తే ఎముకలు గట్టిగావుండి పుష్టిగా వుంటారు. ముసలివారు తీసుకుంటే మెదడు బాగా పనిచేస్తుంది. కాబట్టి నీరా యొక్క వాడకాన్ని ప్రోత్సహించ వలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. అసలు రోగాలు సంభవిస్తున్నాయంటే ఊపిరితిత్తులు, మలాశయం, మూత్రాశయం సరిగా పనిచేయకపోవుట వల్లనే అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ ముఖ్యావయవాలను ఆరోగ్యవంతంగా వుంచుకొనుటవల్ల ఎటువంటి జబ్బులు రాకుండా చేసుకోవచ్చు. ఈ ముఖ్యావయవాలలో విద సరిగా పనిచేయకపోయినా రోగము సంభవించును. ఈ వ్యాధులను నివారించుకోటానికి ఉపవాసంచేసి నిమ్మరసం కలిపిన నీరు తీసుకుంటే మలాశయం బాగుపడుతుంది. కొబ్బరినీరు త్రాగితే మూత్రాశయం బాగుపడుతుంది. నారింజరసం జీడిమామిడి రసంవల్ల ఊపిరితిత్తులు బాగుపడతాయి. ఈ సాత్విక విధానాలవల్ల ఎటువంటి రోగాలనైనా నివారించుకోవచ్చు. ప్రజలలో నియమ ఆహారం తీసుకోవాలని, పరిమితంగా భుజించాలని, కష్టించి పనిచేయాలని ప్రచారంచేయాలి. ప్రకృతి మనకెన్నో సౌఖ్యాలిచ్చింది, ప్రకృతిలోనే సర్వ చికిత్సా విధానాలు యిమిడి వున్నాయి. ప్రకృతి ముఖ్య సూత్రాలను గుర్తించక మందులకై ఎగబ్రాకి అతివ్యయం చేసుకొనే విధానాన్ని వేదదేశమైన భారతదేశంలో నిరుత్సాహపర్చడం ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క విద్యుక్తధర్మం అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. సాధారణంగా నోరులేని జీవరాసులన్నీ వాటి ఆరోగ్యాన్ని సరిచేసుకోటానికి ప్రకృతివిధానాన్నే అనుసరిస్తున్నాయని మనకందరకు తెలుసు. ఒక కుక్కకు అజీర్ణంగా వుంటే అది పచ్చిగడ్డి తిని కక్కుకుని రోగం తగ్గించుకొంటుంది. పిల్లికి దెబ్బతగిలిన ఉపవాసం చేసి వుండు మాన్పుకొంటుంది. ప్రకృతిలో రోగనివారణకు ఎన్నెన్ని సదుపాయాలున్నాయి. ఉపవాసంచేయడం ద్వారా శరీరములోని కల్మషాన్ని తొలగించి వేయవచ్చు. ముఖ్య సత్యనియమాలను మరువక వాటిని పాటించునంతమాత్రాన రోగవ్యాధి నిరోధించవచ్చు. ఏదో మందు తీసికుంటే రోగాలు నివారణ అవుతాయనే ఉద్దేశంతో ఆహారనియమాలను పాటించడం ప్రజలు మానివేసారు. మందులు తినిపోడంవల్ల శరీరఅవయవాల యొక్క సహజ శక్తి మందగిస్తుంది, కాబట్టి శరీరంలో వుండే శక్తి పోకుండా వుండాలంటే మందులు సేవించడం మానివేయాలి. ప్రకృతిచికిత్సావిధానంలో భీమవరం ఆశ్రమవైద్యులు శ్రీ వేగిరాజు కృష్ణంరాజుగారు నిపుణులు. ఆయన నైపుణ్యాన్ని గాంధీగారుకూడా గుర్తించారు. భీమవరం ఆశ్రమంలో వచ్చివుండాలనే సంకల్పంతో గాంధీగారు ఒక కుటీరం కూడా వేయించుకున్నారు. కాని యింతలో నాటి దురంతాలు సంభవించటంవల్ల ఆయన రాలేకపోయినారు. ప్రకృతిచికిత్సావిధానం నేడు ఆగ్రదేశంలో బహుళ ప్రచారంలో వుంది. అనేకమంది వేదవారు దీనివల్ల సహాయం పొందుతున్నారు. ఈ నాడు భీమవరం తాలూకాలో ఎక్కడైనా కలరా సంభవిస్తే ప్రజలు ప్రకృతి చికిత్సావిధానాన్నే అనుసరిస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి యీ ప్రకృతిచికిత్సావిధానము

19th July 1952] [Sri Ch. S. R. Ch. V. P. Murthi Raju]

దేశవ్యాప్తంగా అభివృద్ధిచెందే నిమిత్తం ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రోత్సాహం ఇవ్వాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇక టీకాలు వేయించుకునే సందర్భంలో కూడా ప్రజలను వాత్తడిచేయవద్దని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈటీకాలఅవసరం లేకుండానే మనుగాచి మున్నగు వ్యాధులను నివారించగలమని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. రాజాజీ ప్రభుత్వం మహత్మాజీకి ప్రియతమమైన యీ ప్రకృతిచికిత్సా విధానాన్ని ప్రోత్సహించవలసిందని, వేదవారికే ఉచితంగా వైద్యంచేసే ప్రకృతి చికిత్సాలయాలకు ధనసహాయం చేయవలసిందని మనవిచేస్తూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

SRI M. BAPAIAH CHOWDARY :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to show the inadequate provisions that were made for Andhra in general and for the Guntur district in particular. We are having in this State one Government medical practitioner for every 6,000 and odd patients. This shows the inadequacy of the medical provision that the Government have made for the citizens of this State. In other countries, there is one medical practitioner for every 30 to 40 patients.

" Then, with regard to dispensaries and hospitals, we are having them only in the District Headquarters or in some important Taluk Headquarters which are not of any help to the villages. When we are canvassing the idea of one police station for five villages, we are not having an idea of providing at least one hospital for five villages which should be located in the central village. This shows clearly that we are having a less number of qualified allopathic medical practitioners. Therefore, it is up to the Government to open one or two more medical colleges to train students in the system of Allopathy. If it is not possible to open new colleges, I request the Government to increase at least the admission strength of the existing medical colleges. 4-40 p.m.

" Then, with regard to the medical aid given to women we are having assistant lady doctors only in a few hospitals. So I request the Government to see that assistant lady doctors are appointed at least in Taluk Headquarters Hospitals throughout the State. There are many maternity deaths in the villages because maternity facilities are not available. I suggest that in the hospitals the Government should post some people trained in midwifery. At present we are not having a hospital even for a group of villages. We are conscious of the fact that we are having less number of allopathic doctors. I hope it may be possible for the Government to encourage the study of Ayurvedic and Homœopathic systems of medicine at least in our State.

" Then, with regard to the Medical College at Guntur, I must say one thing. It was opened four or five years ago. It is a pity to note that we are not continuing the course after the two-years course in this Medical College. In fact when the Hon. Sri Shetty and Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao visited our district, we thought that provision would be made this year to introduce the third-year course in this college. But no such thing happened. I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister for Health to see to it that at least in the next year, the third-year course is started in this college.

[Sri M. Bapaiah Chowdary] [19th July 1952

" Sir, the Hon. Minister for Health said that only Rs. 2 lakhs was allotted for the development of the Medical College at Guntur. More amount should be allotted to this college.

" Now, I come to the General Hospital at Guntur. Provision was made in the last Budget to increase the bed strength of this hospital, but this year no provision has been made to increase the bed strength.

" Sir, some provision was made to increase the bed strength by 30 to 40 of the hospital at Gurazala, in Palnad taluk. Even though two or three years have elapsed since the allotment was made, so far the bed strength in that hospital has not been increased. Sir, we are having only one or two hospitals in the Guntur district. Therefore, at least the bed strength of the existing hospitals should be increased. I hope the Government will increase the bed strength of the hospital at Gurazala. With these words, I conclude my speech."

* SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" கனம் அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் சுகாதார இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த மான்யத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். சுகாதார இலாகா சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில் 1950-வது வருஷத்திற்கான ஆண்டு அறிக்கை சமீபத்தில்தான் வெளியிடப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. 1951-வது ஆண்டுக்கு இன்னும் வரவில்லை.

" சுகாதார மான்யத்தைப் பற்றி பேசுவதற்கு அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு அவ காசம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆண்டு அறிக்கைகள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் மட்டுந்தான் பிரசுரிக்கப்படுகின்றன. பிரதேச மொழிகளிலும் அவைகள் அச்சடிக்கப் பட்டிருந்தால் ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாத அங்கத்தினர்களும் வைத்திய இலா காவில் என்னென்ன நடந்திருக்கிறதென்பதை நன்றாகப் புரிந்துகொண்டு வைத்திய மான்யத்தின்மீது பேசுவதற்கு வதுவாகும்.

" சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் எந்தவிதமான சலுகையும் பெறாத தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லாவாகும். அந்த ஜில்லாவிலேயே மிகவும் புறக் கணிக்கப்பட்ட தாலூகா செஞ்சி தாலூகாவாகும். மலைகளும் காடுகளும் நிறைந்த இந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் சாதாரணமாக மக்கள் வாழ்வது மிகவும் கஷ்டம். மலேரியா, காலரா, நரம்புச் சிலந்தி போன்ற வியாதிகள் அங்கே அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. செஞ்சி தாலூகாவில் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி கூட கிடையாது. செஞ்சி தாலூகாவின் தலைநகரில் லோகல் பண்டு டிஸ்பென்சரி ஒன்றுதான் இருக்கிறது. அதற்காக டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டிலிருந்து ஒதுக்கப் படும் தொகை ரூ. 957, ஒரு ஆண்டுக்கு. ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு ஒதுக்கப்படும் ரூ. 957-க்கு மருந்து வாங்கவேண்டுமானால் Medical Stores-க்குத்தான் indent அனுப்பவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. எல்லா மருந்துகளையும் மெடிகல் ஸ்டோர்ஸிலிருந்துதான் வாங்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு வேண்டிய மருந்துகளுக்கு 'indent' எழுதியனுப்பினால், அனேக மருந்து கள் ஸ்டாக் இல்லையென்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். மெடிகல் ஸ்டோர்ஸி லிருந்து indent செய்த மருந்துகள் எல்லாம் வந்து சேருவதற்குள் ஒரு ஆண்டு முடிந்து அடுத்த ஆண்டும் பிறந்து விடுகிறது. கடந்துபோன ஆண்டுக்கு, ஏற்கெனவே indent செய்திருந்த மருந்தை அனுப்ப முடியாது என்று தெரிவித்து விடுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால், செஞ்சியிலுள்ள டிஸ்பென் சரியில் விளக்கெண்ணெய் கிடையாது ; Equalyptus oil கிடையாது ; பஞ்சு கிடையாது. மருந்துகளும் அனேகமாக இருப்பதில்லை. வியாதியஸ்தர்கள் டாக்டரிடத்தில் போய்க்கேட்டால், 'மருந்து இல்லாமல் நான் என்ன செய்ய முடியும்'? என்று சொல்லுகிறார். செஞ்சி தாலூகா 40 மைல் நீளம், 30 மைல் அகலம் இருக்கிறது. செஞ்சியில் டிஸ்பென்ஸரி பெயரளவுக்கு இருக்கிறதே தவிர, மக்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான உதவியும் செய்யக்கூடிய நிலை அங்கு இல்லை.

19th July 1952] [Sri K. Aranganathan]

" இந்த ஆண்டில் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன நிர்வாகத்தின் கீழுள்ள மூன்று Headquarters ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்போவ தாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அப்படி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்போது, தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளையும் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு, செஞ்சி தாலூகா தலைநகரத்தில் ஒரு ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன ஆஸ்பத்திரியையும் ஏற்படுத்துமாறு கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" கவர்ன்மெண்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரி சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில், மெடிகல் ஸ்டோரில் மருந்துகள் இல்லையென்றால், தனிப்பட்ட மருந்து கம்பெனிகளில் நேரடியாக வாங்கிக் கொள்ளலாமென்ற உத்தரவு இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் லோகல் பண்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய மருந்துகளை மெடிகல் ஸ்டோரிலிருந்துதான் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்றிருப்பதால் டிஸ்பென்சரிகளிலும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளிலும் அவ்வப்போது மருந்து வராமல், மக்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான உதவியும் செய்ய முடியாத அளவுக்கு அவைகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆதலால் லோகல் பண்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கும் டிஸ்பன்சரிகளுக்கும் இந்த சலுகையைக் காட்டக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

" 1948-ம் வருஷத்தில் சென்னை சர்க்கார் B.D.S. Course நடத்துவதற் கென்று ஒரு Dental College-ஐ ஆரம்பிக்க உத்தேசித்து, அதற்கு சென்னை சர்வகலாசாலையும் ஒத்துக்கொண்டது. அதற்காக அரசாங்கம் 2 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருந்தும் இதுவரையில் அது சம்பந்தமாக எந்த விதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. பல் வலியால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் பல பேர்கள் அவஸ்தைப்படுகிறார்கள். சரியான பல் வைத்தியர்கள் இல்லாத காரணத்தினால், பல்லை எடுக்கும்படி யான அளவுக்கு பல் வியாதி முற்றி, வியாதியஸ்தர்கள் இறந்து போகும் படியான நிலையும் ஏற்படுகிறது. ஆகையால், ஒரு Dental College திறப் பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் 741 ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் இருப்பதாகவும் சுகாதார மந்திரி சொன்னார். அவைகளில் 91 ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள், தகுந்த வைத்தியர் களில்லாத காரணத்தினால், நடைபெறவில்லையென்றும் அவர் சொல்லியிருக் கிறார். M.B.B.S., L.I.M. போன்ற வைத்தியப் படிப்புக்கு 5 ஆண்டுகள் செலவழிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. மேலும், அதிக பணச்செலவும் ஏற்படு கின்றது. அப்படிப் பணத்தையும் காலத்தையும் செலவு செய்து படித்துத் தேறிவரும் டாக்டர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் லோகல் பண்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் மிகவும் குறைந்த சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதால், அவர்கள் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளைத் திறந்து சொந்தமான தொழிலை நடத்த வேண்டுமென்ற காரணத்தால், டாக்டர்கள் நகரத்தை விட்டு கிராமங்களுக்கு வரமுடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது நடத்தப்படும் M.B.B.S. வைத்யப் படிப்போடுகூட ஏற்கனவேயிருந்த L.M.P. course-ஐயும் கொண்டு வந்தால் இப்பொழுது நடைபெறாமல் இருக்கும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் மறுபடியும் நடைபெறுவதற்கு ஹேதுவாக இருக்கும். இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் 5 ஆண்டு பயிற்சியை 3 ஆண்டுகளாகக் குறைத்தால், அதிக டாக்டர்கள் பயிற்சி பெற்று கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு டாக்டர்கள் சுலபத்தில் கிடைக்கமுடியும். நமது மாகாணத்தில் மக்கள் பல விதமான வியாதி களால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாலும், கர்ப்பிணிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய மருத்துவ வசதிகள் இல்லாமலிருப்பதாலும், கிராமங்களை நகரப் பகுதிகளுடன் இணைப் பதற்குப் போதிய சாதனங்கள் இல்லாத காரணத்தினாலும், ஐந்து கிராமங் களுக்கொரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியாவது ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அப்படி ஆஸ்பத்திரி கள் திறப்பதற்கு போதிய டாக்டர்கள் இல்லாமலிருப்பதால் மூன்று வருஷ வைத்திய படிப்பை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்து நிறைய டாக்டர் களைத் தயார் செய்தால்தான் கிராமங்களுக்கு ஓரளவு வைத்திய வசதி ஏற்படக் கூடுமென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன். 1949-ல் Stipend கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லியும் வைத்தியர்கள் வராததற்குக் காரணம் இது தான் என்பதை நான் கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

[Sri K. Aranganathan] [19th July 1952

" அடுத்தபடியாக Post-War Scheme-களில் 92, 99, 100 ஆகிய திட்டங்கள் இதுவரையில் அமல் நடத்தப்படாமலிருப்பதைக்கண்டு வேதனைப்பட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அந்த மூன்று திட்டங்களும் நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களுடைய சுகாதார நிலை அபிவிருத்தியடைவதற்கு வேண்டிய வகையில் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால், அந்த மூன்று திட்டங்களையும் அமல் நடத்துவதற்குத் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

" கடந்த மூன்று ஆண்டுகளாக, ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் இறந்தவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையைப் பார்த்தால், ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் இறந்தவர்களின் சதவிகிதம் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டே வருகிறது. இதற்குக் காரணமென்ன வென்று பார்த்தால், இதற்குமுன் இருந்த டாக்டர்கள் நல்ல திறமையுடையவர்களாகவும், அனுபவம் மிகுந்தவர்களாகவும், ரண சிகிச்சைகளில் கைதேர்ந்தவர்களாகவும் இருந்து வந்தார்கள். ஆனால், இப்போது இருக்கக்கூடிய டாக்டர்களின் மனோபாவம் வேறு விதமாக இருக்கிறது. வியாதியஸ்தர்களைத் தக்கபடி கவனித்து வைத்தியம் செய்யக்கூடிய பொறுமையும் திறமையும் இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய டாக்டர்களுக்கு இல்லை. இதையும் கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனிப்பாரென்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன்.

" செஞ்சி தாலூகாவில் நரம்பு சிலந்தியென்ற வியாதியினால் மக்கள் கடுமையாக பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். கிராமங்களில் உழைத்துக் குடும்பத்தை நிர்வகிக்கும் வீட்டுத் தலைவனுக்கு நரம்பு சிலந்தி வியாதி வந்துவிட்டால், ஐந்தாறு மாத காலம் எந்த விதமான வேலையும் செய்ய முடியாமல் வீட்டிலேயே இருக்கவேண்டியிருப்பதால், அவனை நம்பி இருக்கும் பெரிய குடும்பம் பொருளாதாரத்தில் மிகவும் கேவலமாக பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் திண்டிவனம், செஞ்சி, திருக்கோயிலூர், கள்ளக்குரிச்சி தாலூகாக்களில்தான் அதிகமாக இந்த வியாதி பரவியிருக்கிறது. இந்த வியாதி மிகவும் கடுமையான வியாதி. அந்தக் கிராமங்களில் சென்று பார்த்தால் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் இந்த வியாதியால் கடுமையாக பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்களென்பது நன்கு தெரியும். நரம்பு சிலந்தி வியாதியைக் தடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை இதுவரையில் எடுத்துக் கொண்டதாகவே தெரியவில்லை. ஆகையால், இந்த வியாதியைத் தடுப்பதற்குத் தக்க பரிகாரம் தேடுவதற்கு உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

" கடைசியாக, மீண்டும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்பொழுது தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் ஒன்றை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அதோடுகூட தென்னற்காடு ஜில்லா போர்டு செஞ்சியில் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியைத் திறக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று மறுபடியும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

* SRI S. CHELLAPANDIAN :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting this Demand I want to place certain facts for the consideration of the Government. It is the opinion of all Members of this House and also of the public that the medical relief now given by Government as well as by local bodies is quite inadequate. On account of inadequate medical relief people suffer very much. One reason adduced by the Hon. Minister in his opening speech was want of doctors both to man the existing hospitals and to open new hospitals. I submit the remedy for that is to open more colleges for the training of doctors. In this connexion I want to tell Government that the starting of the Madura Medical College has been talked of for the last four years. Though His Excellency the Governor was pleased to state in his speech that grant has been made in this year's budget for the starting of that college, still it is being delayed for want of a building. From this I

infer that the prospect of starting that college is still far off. I submit any building, even a temporary shed, should be considered to be sufficient for this year for that college. Consequent on the non-availability of a suitable building, this year no students have been selected for the Madura Medical College. Now, Sir, in the absence of a suitable building in Madura itself, for this year, the problem may be solved in the following way. The students may be selected and may be asked to undergo their course of studies in the Stanley Medical College in a shift system, and this system may be continued till a building is available in Madura itself.

" Another point I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is with respect to the medical relief to the poor people in villages. We know that most of our people are poor and most of them are in villages. They suffer for want of proper medical relief. In the past, all of us know, rural dispensaries were started in villages under the auspices of district boards, but the scheme failed for want of doctors. Why did that system fail? It failed because doctors were not available on the salary offered by Government or by the local body. The doctors demanded a higher salary. I learn in several cases Government were not willing to sanction this increased salary even though the local bodies were willing to pay that salary. If such things are to happen, how can we have more doctors and adequate medical relief? 4-50 a.m.

" Now, I come to another point. Sir, our villages are considered to be healthy. But several taluks suffer for want of maternity centres. People have to get a lady doctor from a distance of 15 to 20 miles; and one need not be surprised to learn that by the time she arrives the patient in several cases would have lost her life. I draw the pointed attention of the Government to this fact.

" Another point which I want to impress on the Government is about male nurses, of whom we have been hearing for the last few years. Their services are used in hospitals and maternity centres. It is time for the Government to consider how far they can use the services of male nurses with decency and decorum, and more especially as nurses for delivery cases. I am of opinion that males are not at all fit to be nurses in any hospital or anywhere else. (Laughter.) (Sri R. V. Swaminathan : ' Hear, hear. ' Because nursing requires a certain amount of patience and softness of mind. So my submission is only ladies are fit to be nurses and not males. They may be taken for any other tough jobs but not for this. I hope the learned Minister for Health will consider that question.

" Another point I wish to submit for the consideration of the Hon. Minister is about Honorary Surgeons, to whom he referred in his opening speech on this Demand. Sir, honorary services are rendered by doctors in every hospital. I submit this is a system which I must oppose.

p.m. "Honorary Surgeons and Physicians working in Government Hospitals use their position as a means for canvassing private practice. They come there in a light-hearted manner with no sense of responsibility. They come to the Government Hospital at about 10-30 a.m. after working from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. in their own dispensaries. They have therefore no patience. Frustrated with the impatience of these Honorary Doctors, the patients have to go to their private dispensaries. Sir, in this manner, they want to increase their private practice. They are not very careful nor do they act with responsibility in dealing with the public or with the diseases when they are doing their honorary duties. I therefore think, Sir, that it will be better for the Government to appoint more doctors, pay them adequately and make them work properly, promptly and punctually. There may be a few people who may be coming forth voluntarily to work as Honorary Surgeons or Physicians and the Government could avail themselves of their services after considering whether they will be very useful and whether there is a lack of paid doctors.

"There is another point which has now become very important and which affects not only our State but the whole of India and, I may say, even the whole world, namely, the question of birth control. Our State Minister for Medicine has not considered that point at all. I know this question is worrying everybody and I know that most of the hon. Members of this House are also considering how they should also control births. Birth control will solve the most vital problem of food and overcrowding in educational institutions and many other things. But most people feel delicate to express what they feel on this problem. Most of the husbands may feel that birth control is necessary but they feel delicate to express it to their wives and *vice versa*. Our Government should take up some propaganda in this behalf and appoint persons in each district to educate the people in methods of birth control. This is a measure which the Government should take up immediately as it will solve several problems.

"Though there is a dearth of Doctors, it is said that there is not enough space in Medical Colleges for admitting more students. I suggest that our Government can adopt the shift system. There is one more point, I wish to mention which may also touch upon the education portfolio. It was said that last year the Selection Committee was given the discretion of awarding 450 marks for qualifications other than the certified marks obtained at the examination. Now, I understand that these marks have been reduced to 50, in which case, the Committee Members will have little discretion left to be used in the selection of the candidates. This will hit hard the candidates from the scheduled castes and backward classes as the discretion of the Committee Members has become limited. It will hit these candidates hard in spite of the fact that Government have said that they can also compete for the 60 per cent of general seats. I hope that the Government will be pleased to take this aspect into consideration.

19th July 1952] [Sri S. Chellapandian]

" Sir, I may be permitted to mention one other point. In several districts, the district boards were maintaining hospitals in the taluk centres. In my district of Tirunelveli five out of eight hospitals in the taluk centres have been taken over by the Government. I submit that the Government should take over all hospitals from the district boards in every district and conduct them directly. In several rural parts also the local boards are not able to conduct the dispensaries efficiently. I hope the Government will be pleased to take them also under their control. As it is a question of life and death, I hope the Government will give priority to this suggestion over all others and come forward to take over all hospitals and run them directly."

* SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to place before the House some facts on which the Government are not bestowing any attention. If we examine the statistics of medical aid we find that the rural areas are very much neglected in comparison with urban areas. There are not enough dispensaries or hospitals in rural areas. The Government should try to open a hospital or at least a dispensary for every twenty thousand of the population. In this connexion it is needless to say that Government should pay immediate attention to opening more dispensaries in backward areas like hill tracts and the Agencies. There are no medicines not even Magsulph; in some hospitals and dispensaries, and even in this most essential department concerned with the life and health of the people red-tapism is rampant. This lack of supply of medicines in sufficient quantities leads directly to some malpractices and corruption. There are no medicines in the Local Fund Hospital at Gullasitaramapuram in Srikakulam district ever since the day of its opening a year ago. The Medical Officer in charge of this hospital has been reporting the matter time and again but there is no response from either the Government or the District Board. This dispensary is put up in a rented building which is very dilapidated. The Medical Officer has reported the matter to the concerned authorities and has also suggested that the hospital can be housed in a good building which has been handed over to the Government by the Bobbili Estate under the Zamindari Abolition Act. This building is lying vacant and I see no reason why it should not be given to the Local Fund Hospital. There is also no reason for the delay in saying 'Yes or no' to the suggestion made by the Medical Officer and I request the Government to move quickly in the matter.

" There are some hospitals in rural as well as semi-urban areas where there is good and large attendance and work for the doctors is very much. The status of some of these hospitals like those for instance, at Rajam, Hiramandalam, Veeraghattam, Palasa and Ponduru in Srikakulam district and Gajapatinagaram and some other places in Visakhapatnam district has been raised. There may be some cases like these in other districts also. The Government should take all these hospitals, and especially those at taluk headquarters, under their direct control and management. The

[Sri P. Pundarikakshacharyulu] [19th July 1952

Local Fund Dispensaries at Parampeta and Santakavity in Palakonda taluk have been either abolished or shifted to other places. These are places or localities where there should be some medical aid and I therefore request the Government to reconsider the matter and re-open the dispensaries there.

"I come now to the Government Hospital at Srikakulam, the headquarters of Srikakulam district, which was formed three years ago. This hospital as well as the Maternity Hospital there require much improvement and development. The Government should try to make them pucca District Headquarters Hospitals.

5-10 p.m. "I congratulate the Government on granting free medical aid to non-gazetted servants of the Government and local boards. I request that this concession may be extended to village officers also.

"The Hon. Minister for Public Health, Sri A. B. Shetty, was pleased to state at a conference at Tenali, some three months back, that medical practitioners were not forthcoming to work as Honorary Medical Officers in Local Fund and Government hospitals, in the Andhra Desa. I know a case in Andhra Desa where the offer of a Medical Practitioner of long standing and reputation to work as an Honorary Medical Officer is being rejected or refused. The name of that medical practitioner is Sri A. Sundararamayya, M.B.B.S. He has worked as a House Surgeon at Srikakulam Government Hospital and at the Maharaja's Hospital at Vizianagaram. He offered to work as an Honorary Medical Officer at Rajam Local Fund Hospital where a large number of patients attend and where there is a lot of work, nearly a year back. It appears the authorities are evading to appoint him as an Honorary Medical Officer. In fact they do not want him to be appointed, for reasons best known to themselves, and the people concerned.

"At present there exist different scales of pay and cadres for doctors possessing M.B.B.S. Degree and for those possessing L.M.P. Diploma who are in the employment of local bodies. But no such difference in the scales of pay and cadres exists in Government service. I request the Government to see that all doctors possessing either the M.B.B.S. Degree or the L.M.P. Diploma in the employment of district boards and other local bodies get the same scale of pay and are put on the same cadre, just like those employed by the Government. With these few words, Sir, I support the cut motion and resume my seat."

* SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, മലബാറിൽ വൈദ്യസഹായം പൊതുവെ വളരെ മോശമാണെന്ന് ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. മറ്റുള്ള district കളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് നോക്കുമ്പോൾ മലബാറിലെ വൈദ്യസഹായം വളരെ പരിമിതമാണ്. അവിടെയുള്ള ഉൾനാടുകളിലെ സാധാരണക്കാർക്ക് തീരെ വൈദ്യസഹായം ഇല്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എനിക്ക് പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. മലബാറിൽ പൊതുവേ ബാധിക്കുന്ന ക്ഷയരോഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് കൂടെയാകെ നിവാരണമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നതു് ആശാവഹമാണ്. മലബാറിലെ പൊതു തല്പരന്മാരും പൊതുപ്രവർത്തകരും കൂടി പെരിയാർ സാനിട്ടോറിയത്തിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി പരിശ്രമിക്കുന്നതു് മലബാറുകാർക്ക് ഒരു അനുഗ്രഹമാണ്. മലബാറിൽ 45 ലക്ഷത്തോളം ആളുകളുണ്ട്.

19th July 1952] [Sri C. Kunhirama Kurup]

ഇരു ലക്ഷം ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള ഒരു district ൽ വൈദ്യസഹായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അമ്പതിനായിരം ആളുകൾക്ക് വൈദ്യസഹായം നല്ല രീതിയിലുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ അവിടെ ഇല്ല എന്ന് പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. എനിക്ക് മനസ്സിലായേടത്തോളം എന്റെ അനുഭവം വെച്ച് നോക്കുമ്പോൾ കൂത്തുപറമ്പ് താലൂക്കിലെ ചില വിവരങ്ങൾ ശ്രീമതി ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഞാനാഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. കൂത്തുപറമ്പ് താലൂക്കിൽ ഒരുലക്ഷത്തോളം ആളുകൾ ജീവിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. കൂത്തുപറമ്പ് താലൂക്കിൽ ഉള്ള ആകെ dispensary കൾ മൂന്നോ നാലോ മാത്രമാണ്. ഈ താലൂക്കിലെ headquarters ആയ പാടകരയിലെ ആസ്പത്രി ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് ഏറെറടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണ് പെപ്പ്. എന്നാൽ ഈ ആസ്പത്രിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളവും വൈദ്യത്തിനു യാതൊരു സൌകര്യങ്ങളും യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ അവിടെ ഇല്ല. അവിടെ രോഗികളെ കിടത്തി ചികിത്സിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള സൌകര്യമില്ല. ഈ ആസ്പത്രിക്കുവേണ്ടി ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള എട്ടുപ്പിന്റെ സ്ഥലം ഇതുവരെയും ഏറെറടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഒരു ലേഡി ഡോക്ടറെ ഇന്നോവറേക്കും അവിടെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഈ കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ കൂടുതൽ പതിയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. പാടകര ആസ്പത്രിയിലെ സ്ഥിതി ഇങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള മറ്റു ആസ്പത്രികളുടെ കാര്യം പറയാതെതന്നെ ഊഹിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. പാടകരയിലും ഒട്ടും പ്രാധാന്യം കുറയാത്ത ഒരു പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ടൌൺ ആണ് കൊയിലാണ്ടി. അവിടെയുള്ള ആസ്പത്രിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഇതിനു മുമ്പുതന്നെ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ ക്ഷണിക്കുകയും ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് ഇടപെടണം എന്ന് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. കൊയിലാണ്ടി കൂത്തുപറമ്പ് താലൂക്കിലെ ഒരു സബ്ബ് താലൂക്കാണ്. ഏകദേശം പതിനഞ്ചു് അംശങ്ങളിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ വൈദ്യസഹായത്തിനു വരേണ്ടതു് കൊയിലാണ്ടി ആസ്പത്രിയിലേക്കാണ്. ഈ പതിനഞ്ചു് അംശങ്ങളിലും ജീവിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു വൈദ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി കൊയിലാണ്ടിയിൽ എത്തിപ്പെടുക എന്നു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ വൈക്ലബ്യം എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് ആലോചിക്കണം. പന്ത്രണ്ടു നാഴിക, പതിനഞ്ചു നാഴികയെല്ലാം ദൂരമുള്ള അത്തോളി, എടക്കര മുതലായ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ നിവസിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ കൊയിലാണ്ടിയിൽ എത്തിച്ചേരുക എന്നുവെച്ചാൽ, വഴിയിൽ വലിയ പുഴകൾ കടക്കണം, കുന്നുകൾ കയറി ഇറങ്ങണം, എത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞാൽതന്നെ എത്രത്തോളമായ വൈദ്യസഹായമാണ് ആ ഗ്രാമീണർക്ക് കിട്ടുക എന്നതു മനസ്സിലാക്കാമല്ലോ. എത്രയോ ഗർഭിണികൾ കൃത്യസമയത്തു് വൈദ്യസഹായം ലഭിക്കാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് മരണമടഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. മലബാറിൽ നടക്കുന്ന മാതൃമരണ സംഭവങ്ങളാണിവ. ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ വൈദ്യസഹായത്തിനു ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യുക എന്നുള്ളതു് ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെ അടിയന്തരശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടണം. ആയുർവൈദ്യത്തിനു പ്രോത്സാഹനം നല്ലതുപോലെ യാതൊരു പദ്ധതിയും ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനു ഇല്ല. ഇന്നു നാട്ടുവൈദ്യന്മാരുടെ സഹായംകൊണ്ടാണ് നാട്ടുകാർ ജീവിക്കുന്നതു്, ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് ആസ്പത്രികൾകൊണ്ടല്ല ഇന്നു സാധുക്കളുടെ രോഗം മാറുന്നതു്, എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതിൽ തെറ്റില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഏതുവിധത്തിലുള്ള വിഷചികിത്സകളാണെങ്കിലും പ്രസവക്കേസുകളാണെങ്കിലും പണ്ടുപണ്ടേ വൈദ്യംചെയ്യുവരുന്ന ആയുർവൈദ്യന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ടാണ് ഇന്നു മലബാറിലെ ഉൾനാടുകളിലെ ആളുകൾക്കു രക്ഷ കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഉൾനാടുകളിലുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു വൈദ്യസഹായം കിട്ടത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ആയുർവൈദ്യത്തിനു ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകുകയാണെങ്കിൽ നാട്ടുകാർക്ക് അതു വലിയ ഒരു അനുഗ്രഹമാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുൽ മാത്രമേ നാട്ടിനെ രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ ഗവർമ്മെന്റു വല്ലതും ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതിൽ അർത്ഥമുള്ളൂ. അല്ലാതെ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ടൌൺകളിൽ മാത്രം വൈദ്യസഹായം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു സാധാരണക്കാരനു ഗുണം ഉണ്ടാകാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല എന്നു ഗവർമ്മെന്റിനോടു് പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഉൾനാടിലെ കാര്യത്തിൽ അവിടെതന്നെ വൈദ്യസഹായം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തത്തക്ക പദ്ധതിയും പരിപാടിയും ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് ആസൂത്രണം ചെയ്യണം. കൊയിലാണ്ടിയിലെ ആസ്പത്രിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവർമ്മെന്റ് ഏറെറടുക്കാൻ പോകുന്നുണ്ടോ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ തൽക്കാലം ഇല്ല എന്ന മറുപടിയാണ് കിട്ടീട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇതു നാട്ടുകാരുടെ നിർഭാഗ്യം എന്നുതന്നെ പറയട്ടെ. ഈ വകുപ്പിന്റെ മന്ത്രി കൊയിലാണ്ടി സന്ദർശിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കൊയിലാണ്ടിയുടെ പ്രാധാന്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി മനസ്സിലാകും. കോഴിക്കോടിന്റെ അടുത്തു കാണുന്ന ഏറവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ടൌൺ ആണ് അതു്. കോഴിക്കോടുനിന്നു വടക്കു മലബാറിലേക്കു പോകുന്നതു പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ടൌണായ കൊയിലാണ്ടിയിൽക്കൂടിയാണ് ഗവർമ്മെന്റിന്റെ എല്ലാവിധ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും അവിടെയുണ്ട്. പല വ്യവസായകേന്ദ്രങ്ങളും

5–20 p.m.

[Sri C. Kunhirama Kurup] [19th July 1952

അവിടെയുണ്ട്. തിങ്ങിപ്പാർക്കുന്ന ചെറിയ ചെറിയ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ എത്രയോ കുടുംബങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്. കടലോരങ്ങളിൽ ജീവിക്കുന്ന മത്സ്യത്തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ ഇടയിൽ ഏറ്റവും ജനസംഖ്യ അവിടെ താമസിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ലക്കുകണക്കിലുള്ള ആളുകൾക്ക് അവിടെയുള്ള ആ ആസ്പത്രി കണ്ടാൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഭരണാധികാരത്തിനു തന്നെ അതു അപമാനകരമാണ്. ഈ ആസ്പത്രി ശവമ്മേണ്ട് ഏറെറടുത്തുകൊണ്ട് നാട്ടുകാരുടെ വൈദ്യസഹായകാര്യം പരിപ്പൂർക്കുവാൻ ഉള്ള ദയവു് ഉണ്ടാകണമെന്നു് ശവമ്മേണ്ടിനോടു് ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ശവമ്മേണ്ട് ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചാൽ അതു നാട്ടുകാരനു ഒരു ഉപകാരമാണു്, പാവപ്പെട്ടവനു ഒരനുഗ്രഹമാണു്.

(At this stage the Hon. Speaker occupied the Chair.)

"ഈ കാര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം അവസാനമായും ആദ്യമായും പറയാനുള്ളതു് ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിനു പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മലബാറിലെ സാധാരണക്കാരുടെ രോഗത്തിനു് ശരിയായ പ്രതിവിധി ഉണ്ടാകും എന്നാണു്. ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിനു് സഹായം കൊടുക്കുവാനുള്ള ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഈ ശവമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിത്തീരും എന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. എനിക്കു ഇതുമാത്രമാണു് പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്."

* SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand and oppose the cut motion. In doing so, I wish to congratulate the Hon. Minister for Health on his very modest Demand. It is really surprising that he and his department have been able to achieve so much with such modest Demands in the previous years and that they are going to attempt to do the same thing with the modest Demand which is now before the House. If we analyse the Budget, it will be found that the amount that is asked for under this Demand is small. Roughly if we take the amount under this Demand and the conjoint Demand of Public Health, it is about five crores out of an aggregate expenditure of one hundred crores of rupees. If we eliminate the capital outlay on new schemes and confine ourselves to expenditure under Revenue Account, it is 5 crores out of 71 crores—roughly about 7 per cent. Now, Sir, may I ask, whether there is so much done in any other country, with such a modest Demand? An analysis of all the cut motions reveals one thing. The complaint is that more money has not been allotted—not that any special head included in this Demand is open to any objection whatsoever. Anyhow this Demand is entitled to and will receive the unanimous support of all Members of the House irrespective of their party affiliations. But it does not necessarily follow that the provision that is made is adequate. None will be happier than the Hon. Minister for Public Health or the Hon. the Finance Minister if the Government will be able to find more money for expenditure under this Demand. That can be done by taxation and that takes me to a different aspect altogether. Yet I must say that the provision that is made is not at all satisfactory even in the view of the best admirers of the Hon. Minister for Public Health or Government.

" Let me now express a few ideas that will be helpful, if not for this year, at least for the coming years. It is regretable, Sir,—and I am asked to state it not only on behalf of South Kanara district but also on behalf of Malabar district—that the District Headquarters Hospitals in South Kanara as well as in Malabar are in imperative need of expansion, betterment and greater provisions

both with regard to the building accommodation and materials that are supplied. I am aware, Sir, that the Government have sanctioned two schemes for these two hospitals. But a sanction does not give satisfaction unless it is followed by execution of the scheme. Perhaps the Hon. Minister finds it delicate to press the execution of the scheme because he happens to be a native of the district of South Kanara. Sir, I am sure, the Government will receive the criticism in a constructive spirit, bearing in mind that this district of South Kanara and the West Coast as a whole are not able to get from the Government what they richly deserve.

"I may mention, Sir, that a Medical College for the West Coast is also an urgent need. If the Government cannot meet the need, would it not be proper for them at least to sympathetically consider any offer by any private agency to start a Medical College and conduct it on the most rigorous methods that will satisfy the Government?

"Sir, I wish to explain my ideas a little further. It is said that it is not possible to establish more Medical Colleges. That more doctors are wanted is an undisputable fact. How are we going to get more doctors unless we establish more Medical Colleges? I suggest, Sir, that loans be raised for starting new Medical Colleges. If it is not possible to establish more Medical Colleges, will I not be right in pressing upon the Government to establish a medical school for every district—if not for every district, at least for a couple of districts put together? That will go a long way to cater to the essential needs of the people. I know, in my district of South Kanara, during the monsoon season, people who live in villages are not able to get medical help. Am I not right, Sir, in urging that the Government ought to take the peculiar conditions prevailing in every district and render such justice as is possible?

"With regard to the Headquarters Hospital at Kozhikode, I am told, Sir, that so far as food is concerned, it requires to be examined both with regard to quality and distribution. I am also told that the payments that are made to the nurses are not adequate. But, that of course is a question to be decided for the entire State and not at the district level.

"With regard to the scheme of medical education, I wish to emphasise again the need for starting medical schools. I wish to make a further suggestion that a composite course should be started, whereby at the end of the second year if any student finds it not possible to continue his studies, he may be fit to take employment as Sanitary Inspector in the Health Department. At the end of the third year, a student who is not able to continue his studies further should be able to practise as a Dentist. If I have time, Sir, I can explain my ideas further on this subject. Having regard to the imperative need for medical facilities in this State, it would be proper for us to think of starting some medical schools. I feel that the Government also have such ideas before them. I have emphasised and re-emphasised this so that the Government may bestow their attention on this matter at an early date. 5-30 p.m.

[Sri B. Vaikunta Baliga] [19th July 1952

"Then there is the idea of starting of mobile dispensaries. This is being attempted by other State Governments. There is no reason why our State should not try it, particularly in the districts where there are difficulties of terrain and where it is not possible for the people to go to the Headquarters Hospitals easily during the monsoon seasons. A mobile dispensary will save many a life in such circumstances which our Government are bound to save.

"With regard to the medical facilities much more is required than what are available now. Our Government have perhaps provided the best medical facilities as compared with the other States. But still, I feel, there is great room for improvement. I know the Government are now spending 3·8 crores while in 1946 they were only spending 1·8 crores of rupees. In conclusion, Sir, I have no hesitation in commending for the unanimous acceptance of the House the Demand that is made for this department."

SRI BOJJA APPALASWAMY :—"అధ్యక్షా, వైద్య సహాయము కొరకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు చేస్తున్న ఈ కృషికి నేను అభినందిస్తూ, విధానంలో మార్పు కొంత మార్పు తీసుకురావాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ధర్మ వైద్యశాలలు ప్రభుత్వంవారివి వున్నవి. వీటి జాతులకు రోగాలు ఎక్కువగావుండే తాలూకాలు చాలవరకు వున్నవని చెప్పుతున్నాను. సాధారణముగా రోగాలు వేదజాతులలో, ముఖ్యంగా హరిజనులలో వున్నవి. ఇటువంటి హరిజనులకు హాస్పిటల్ సౌకర్యాలు అందుబాటులో లేవని చెప్పాలి. గ్రామాలలో సవర్ణ హిందువులు కనీసము నాలు గైదు కుటుంబాలు వున్నచోటగాని వైద్యశాలలు లేక పోతున్నవి. రోగులు యీ వైద్యశాలలకు రావాలంటే చాలా కష్టంమీద రావలసి వస్తున్నది. ఇక ప్రభుత్వంవారు నియమించిన వైద్యశాలలలోని డాక్టర్లు ఈ రోగుల కొరకు రమ్మంటే, రావటానికి నిరాకరిస్తున్నారు. ఈ రోగులుగూడ అంత దూరము వెళ్లలేకపోతున్నారు. ఒక వేళ ఈ రోగులు వెళ్లవలసివస్తే జిల్లాలోవున్న పెద్ద వైద్యశాలలకొరకు కాకినాడ అయినను, లేక రాజమండ్రి అయినను వెళ్లవలెను. ఈ పెద్దపెద్ద పట్టణములలోవున్న హాస్పిటల్సులో వ్యాధి నివారణకొరకు వెళ్లిన వేద ప్రజానీకాన్ని వివిధంగా నిర్లక్ష్య భావముతో చూస్తున్నారో ప్రభుత్వానికే తెలుసును అని నా అభిప్రాయము. ఒక వేళ ఎవరైన ఒక వేద జాతికి చెందిన రోగి యీ పెద్ద వైద్యశాలకు, ఎంతో దూరమునుండి కష్టపడిరాగా, మొదట గేటులో వున్న బంట్రోతు విడువడు. ఆయనను తప్పించుకొని లోపలికి వెళ్లితే, డాక్టరు గారు అసలే మాట్లాడరు, చికిత్సకొరకు హాస్పిటల్‌లో చేర్చుకొనుటకుకూడా విపరీత మైన కష్టము. ఒక వేళ చేర్చుకుంటే లోపల సరిగా చూడరు. Beds ఇవ్వరు. ఇట్టి సందర్భములలో యీ వేద జాతికి చెందిన రోగియొక్క కష్టము చెప్పనవసరము లేదు. అతి, గతి వుండకుండా కాలము గడుపవలసివస్తుంది. అందు వలన యీ ధర్మ వైద్యశాలలు ప్రజలకు పూర్తిగా ఉపయోగపడుతున్నవని చెప్పుటకు వీలు లేని దుస్థితిలోవున్నవి. రోగులకు సరియైన చికిత్స లభించడములేదని చెప్పుతున్నాను. అందువలన రోగులకు సాధ్యమైనంత దగ్గరగా వైద్యశాలలు వుండినయెడల, రోగులు త్వరలో చికిత్సపొందుటకు అవకాశముండగలదు. హాస్పిటల్ దగ్గరలోవున్న కారణం చేత, మొఖమాటమువల్లనైన చికిత్సపొందగలరు.

"ఇంతేకాకుండా వైద్యశాలలో పనిచేయు డాక్టర్లు, మంత్రసాని, మొదలగు ఉద్యోగములు యీ హరిజనులకు యిచ్చినట్లయితే యిప్పుడు ఉన్నటువంటి అస్పృశ్యత నివారించటానికి చాలా అవకాశముండగలదు. వికలరాగాని, మహూచి మొదలగు అంటువ్యాధులుగాని వచ్చినప్పుడు, యీ వైద్యశాలలలో పనిచేయువాళ్లు వెంటనే వెళ్లి,

చికిత్సచేయుటకు వీలుండును. అందువల్ల యీ Medical side ఉద్యోగాలు వీలయినంతమటుకు హరిజనులకు యిస్తే నే బాగాఉండునని నా అభిప్రాయము.

"ఇంకొకవిషయము చెప్పదలచినాను. మా తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలో కోన సీమ అని పేరు వహించెడి అమలాపురం, రాజోలు, రామచంద్రపురం తాలూకాలు డెల్టా తాలూకాలు. వీటికి ఒక ప్రక్కన సముద్రము, మూడు ప్రక్కలను గోదావరిఉన్నది. ఈ తాలుకాలు విశాలమైన తాలుకాలు. ఈ తాలుకాలకు అన్నిటికీ చేరి ఒక Hospital అయినసూలేదు. ఈ ప్రాంతాల నుండి రోగులు వైద్యశాలలకు వెళ్లవలెనంటె District Headquarters Hospital ఉండే కాకినాడకైనా వెళ్లవలెను, లేకపోతే రాజమండ్రి అయినా వెళ్లవలెను. రమారమి కొన్నిమైళ్లదూరమునుండి రావాలంటే ఈ రోగులు చాలా కష్టపడవలసియున్నది. ఇంతదూరమునుండి వచ్చినను కాలయాపనలేనిదే చికిత్సపొందలేరు.

"ఈ మధ్య మా అమలాపురం తాలూకాకు చెందిన, అఖిల భారత కాంగ్రెసు మాజీ కార్యదర్శి, శ్రీ కళా వెంకట్రావుగారు మన ప్రభుత్వములో వైద్యశాఖా మంత్రిగా వున్నప్పుడు యీ విషయములో ప్రజలు విన్నవించగా, వారు తమ పదవిలో కొద్దికాలము మాత్రమే యున్నందున యీ విషయములో కృషిచేసి యీ కోనసీమకు ఒక Hospital అయినసూ నిర్మించుతారని ప్రజలు ఆశించారు కాని, వారు ఆట్లు చేయ లేకపోయినందున ఆ ప్రాంతపు ప్రజల దురదృష్టమేనని చాలా చింతించుచున్నారు. ఆ తాలుకాలు సుమారు నాలుగు లక్షల జనాభాగా కలిగినటువంటి ప్రదేశముగాన, ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ తాలుకాలలో వున్న ప్రజల కష్టములు గమనించి, ఒక Hospital అయినసూ స్థాపించి యీ కోనసీమలోని ప్రజలకు వైద్య సహాయము చేయుదురని కోరుతూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Demand. In doing so, I only want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister for Medical and Public Health to the woeful need for medical relief in rural areas. A number of hon. Members who preceded me touched on this point. From the way in which cut motions on this Demand have been given it is clear that many of the hon. Members keenly feel the need for medical facilities in rural areas. In the review of the Government of the Triennial Report on Civil Hospitals, it is said : 'The subsidy to rural medical practitioners and maternity assistants and the provision for supply of medicines to rural dispensaries were enhanced during the triennium. In spite of this encouragement, there was poor response from medical men to take up appointments in rural dispensaries and consequently several of these dispensaries had to be closed and some of them were converted into dispensaries of Indigenous Medicine.' We have really very few dispensaries in the mufassal and we have not enough doctors to staff even those few dispensaries. It means that the number of doctors that are turned out by our medical colleges is not sufficient. Though the number of medical colleges has been recently increased to about five, still we find that there is need for many more colleges in order to turn out a larger number of doctors. I know that provision of medical education is very costly. In spite of that, we have to find the means for starting more colleges for training more medical men. When the Government dispensed with the L.M.P.

course, I was really very glad because I felt that in a matter of life and death, we ought to have the best medical education. In some of the towns, there are a fairly large number of private practitioners. Very few—practically none—of the M.B.B.S. doctors are prepared to settle down in village. They are not even attracted by the subsidy given by the Government and the local board for rural dispensaries. So we have to do something for giving medical relief to rural classes. There is a feeling among the rural classes that after all they need not, if they could help it, resign themselves to fate, and that they should get some help from the doctors. Only they feel that they are not rich enough to go to them. It is almost impossible to go to them. I spend a major portion of my time in two or three villages. There is not one dispensary in any of them. But I am well-to-do enough to come even to distant Madras for medical relief. But the rural classes are not in a position to go even to ordinary dispensaries, let alone bigger dispensaries or better hospitals. I really feel that the villager, who works day in and day out and contributes a major portion to the revenues of our State, ought to be dealt with better.

" Some quacks, who do not know anything of medicine and who had had no practical training, make a lot of money in villages. I know that in one headquarters place, which has a population of about 2,000 and two or three trained doctors, one who has had absolutely no training in medicine is earning Rs. 1,000 to 1,500 per month. That is another sorry aspect of the medical relief that we give to the villages. It means that we have not done enough propaganda among the villagers to distinguish between doctor and doctor.

5-40 p.m. " It seems to me that propaganda is also necessary. In this connexion, I may say that doctors in modern medicine, trained some years ago in headquarters hospitals or otherwise do really need some refresher course. Some of them have had training in days when medical science had not progressed very far. To-day we find medical science has progressed by leaps and bounds. Every-day we find a new discovery made and a new remedy found. I should feel that many of these old doctors who really need some help in that direction should be given that help. I should really like to see that an allopathic doctor, whether he practises in rural areas or in urban areas, is compelled to undergo a sort of refresher course in the General Hospital here, which is one of our best equipped hospitals. This refresher course must be made compulsory for all doctors once in five or six years.

" Sir, if really we want to help the rural areas with medical relief, we must have a number of doctors in the rural areas. That can be done only by increasing the number of medical colleges. I was one of those who felt that medical education should be made free. I felt so when I found a number of very intelligent and poor people, for want of finance, were not able to go to the medical college. I find to-day a number of applicants are not given admissions in the medical college. Their applications are rejected for want of accommodation. Even then, it is not the well-to-do

people alone that turn out to be very good doctors. Medical education is becoming very costly. Whether the doctor settles down in a village or town, he is certainly useful not only to himself but to others also. I feel therefore that medical education should be as cheap as possible.

"In this connexion I may refer to, I do not call it a controversy, a suggestion that was made some time before that, because many of the women doctors, who got medical education, married later and settled down not for practice but for looking after their own children, giving medical education to women might not be very useful. That may be so. But I really feel that it is desirable to give as good a chance for women to be trained as doctors as men are given chances. It is worthwhile doing so. I would like to mention here that in my part of the country there is need for opening a medical college. We have a college at Guntur and another at Visakhapatnam. There are of course two colleges at Madras. We find that getting admission in the Madras colleges is very difficult for boys from our area. I desire that a time should soon come when Government will realize the need for opening a medical college in Rayalaseema. Before I close I should like to make mention of one thing. In rural dispensaries, where ayurvedic medicine is given, we find sometimes that it is very difficult to get reliable medicines from private people. On account of the lowest tender system, it has not been possible for district board dispensaries to get and give effective medicines. I would rather suggest to the Government that they should prepare under their own auspices and supervision some of the ayurvedic medicines which can be supplied to dispensaries in the interests of the rural people."

* SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, മെഡിക്കൽ സഹായം എന്ന സംബന്ധിച്ചു എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളെ രേഖപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഞാനാഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. മൂന്നു കോടി മൂന്നു ലക്ഷത്തി എൺപതിനായിരം (3,03,80,000) രൂപയുടെ മെഡിക്കൽ ആവശ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. വാസൂവാതത്തിൽ ഭാഗികമായും പക്ഷാഘാതത്തിൽ നിന്നെഴുന്നേറ്റിട്ടുള്ള നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങളെ ചികിത്സിക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഇത്ര തുച്ഛമായ ഒരു സംഖ്യ നിക്കിവെക്കുന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തെ സംഖ്യയിലും വലിയ വ്യത്യാസമൊന്നും ഇതിലും കാണുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു പുതുതായി യാതൊരു പദ്ധതിയും ഇല്ല എന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഉൾനാടുകളിൽ ആസ്പത്രികൾ നിർമ്മിക്കുന്നതിനോ ഇന്നത്തെയുള്ള ആസ്പത്രികളിൽ വേണ്ടത്ര ബെഡ്ഡുകൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനോ ഉള്ള പദ്ധതി കാണുന്നില്ല. പതിനേഴും പതിനെട്ടും ഉരുപ്പിക ശമ്പളം വാങ്ങി ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്ന ചെറുകിട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും വകയിരുത്തീട്ടില്ല. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല ഡിസ്പെൻസറികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവയുടെ സ്ഥിതി നന്നാക്കുവാൻ യാതൊരു പരിപാടിയുമില്ല. District board വിന്റെ വക ചില ആസ്പത്രികളുണ്ടു്. 'ചത്തതിനൊക്കുമേ ജീവിച്ചിരിക്കിലും' എന്നതുപോലെയാണു്—അതു ഉള്ളതും ഇല്ലാത്തതും ഒക്കെ. ഇത്ര തുച്ഛമായ ഈ സംഖ്യ വകയിരുത്തിയതുകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു യാതൊരു മെച്ചവുമില്ല. ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു പുതുതായി മൂന്നും നാലും അംശങ്ങൾതോറും പോലീസ് സ്റ്റേഷനുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു അഞ്ചും പത്തും അംശങ്ങൾക്കു എങ്കിലും ഒരു ചെറിയ ആസ്പത്രി ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള സന്മനസ്സ് എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് ഉണ്ടാകുന്നില്ല എന്നു്. ഉൾനാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ മലേറിയ മുതലായ വ്യാധികൾ പിടിപെട്ടു നരകിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. അതിനു യാതൊരു സഹായവും ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. മലബാറിൽ ആകെ മുപ്പത്തു മിഡ്വൈഫുമാരാണു് ഉള്ളതു്. വാസൂവാതത്തിൽ ഓരോ അംശത്തിനും ഒരു മിഡ്വൈഫ് ആവശ്യമാണു്. കൂടുതൽ ആസ്പത്രി വേണമെന്നു ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു പറയുമ്പോൾ

പറയും ഡോക്ടർമാരുടെ അഭാവം ഉണ്ടെന്ന്. യാസ്തവത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ മൂന്നു നാലു മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജുകൾ മാത്രമാണ് ഉള്ളത്. കൂടുതൽ മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജുകൾ തുറന്നു കൂടുതൽ ആളുകൾക്കു പരിശീലനം ഗവൺമെന്റു നല്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. മലബാറിൽ ഒരു മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജിന്റെ ആവശ്യമുണ്ട്. മലബാറിൽ അനേകം ആളുകൾ ഉദ്യോഗം ചെയ്യുന്നു വൈദ്യപരിശീലനം ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത എത്രയോ ആളുകൾ പഠിക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. മലബാറിൽ district board ഇരുപത്തിനാലോളം പ്രസവ ശുശ്രൂഷാകേന്ദ്രങ്ങളും ശിശുസംരക്ഷണകേന്ദ്രങ്ങളും തുറക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടി ഗവൺമെന്റിനോടു ധനസഹായത്തിനു അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. യാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റു അതു നിഷേധിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളത്. ആയുർവൈദ്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ യാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റു അതിനെ വിഗണിക്കുകയാണു ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളത്. ആസവാരിഷ്ടങ്ങളിൽ 20 ശതമാനം alcohol ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു ഗവൺമെന്റു tax കെട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. Tax കെട്ടുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിൽ ആൽക്കഹോൾ ഇല്ലാതാകുമോ എന്നു് ചോദിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. അല്ലോപത്തി മരുന്നുകളിൽ അമ്പതു്, അറുപതു് ശതമാനം ആൽക്കഹോൾ ഉള്ള മരുന്നുകൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു് തെളിയിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ തയ്യാറാണു്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള അല്ലോപത്തി മരുന്നുകളിൽ tax കെട്ടി നാട്ടു വൈദ്യത്തെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു പകരം അതിനെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിക്കുകയും നശിപ്പിക്കുകയും ആണു് ഗവൺമെന്റു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ഹോമിയോപതിയെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ ജില്ലയിലെ പാവങ്ങൾക്കു പറ്റിയിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു മരുന്നാണു്. ഏറ്റവും ചീപ്പായ വിധത്തിലും എളുപ്പമായും ചികിത്സിക്കുവാനുള്ള സൌകര്യം. ഇതെല്ലാം ഇതിനുണ്ടു്. ഇതിന്റെ നിലയെ അന്വേഷിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടി 1947 ൽ ഈ സംസ്ഥാന ഗവൺമെന്റു് ഒരു കമ്മീഷനെ നിയമിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈ കമ്മീഷ്യന്റെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെ തുടർന്നു യാതൊരു നടപടികളും ഗവൺമെന്റു എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ബോമ്പെയിലും ഉത്തരപ്രദേശത്തുമെല്ലാംതന്നെ ഒരു പരീക്ഷണത്തിനു് വേണ്ടിയെങ്കിലും ഗവൺമെന്റു് ഇതിനെ പരീക്ഷിച്ചു് നോക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. തീച്ചയായും ഹോമിയോപതിയെ അംഗീകരിച്ചു് മദ്രാസ് വില്ലേജിലും അതിനെ സംഘടിപ്പിക്കുകയും പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുകയുമാണെങ്കിൽ അതു് പാവങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഏറ്റവും വലിയ ഒരു സഹായമായിരിക്കും. തലശ്ശേരി, കോഴിക്കോട്ടു്, കണ്ണൂർ, ഫോട്ടു് കൊച്ചി മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഹൈലേറിയ, ഹൈഡ്രാസിൽ മുതലായ രോഗങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണു്. ഇതിനെ നേരിടുവാനും തടുക്കുവാനും ഗവൺമെന്റിനു് യാതൊരു പദ്ധതിയും കാണുന്നില്ല. തീച്ചയായും ഇതു് തടയണമെങ്കിൽ ഈവിടെയുള്ള നിവാസികൾക്കു് പൈപ്പു് വാർ (pipe-water) സപ്ലൈ ചെയ്യൽ മാത്രമെ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. ഗവൺമെന്റു് ഈ വൈദ്യസഹായത്തിനുള്ള ബഡ്ജറും പഴയ നിലയിലുള്ളതുപോലെ തുടർന്നുപോവുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു് ആക്ഷേപാർഹമാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ."

5-50 p.m. * SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am opposing the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister and supporting the cut motion moved by the hon. Member Sri Balakrishnan. Regarding medical relief, it is a fundamental right of every citizen to get it. Sometime ago the Hon. the Chief Minister gave some concessions to the N.G.Os. in the matter of medical relief. But it is not sufficient. I will request the Hon. the Chief Minister to extend those concessions to all people because it is a fundamental right of every citizen to get medical relief from the Government. Even in the Constitution of various progressive countries it is stated that the Government will give medical relief to every citizen. Now I want to give this House some statistics of daily diet allowance given in hospitals in the year 1950—

Name of hospital.	Diet allowance. RS. A. P.
Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Visakhapatnam.	0 6 11
King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam ..	1 0 6

19th July 1952] [Sri K. P. Gopalan]

Name of hospital.	Diet allowance: Rs.	A.	P.
Police Hospital, Visakhapatnam ..	2	0	0
Government Hospital, Kozhikode ..	1	3	5
Government Hospital, Manantoddy ..	0	12	4
Local Fund dispensaries in Tiruchirappalli and Madurai.	0	3	6
Bellary—Yemmiganur	0	6	0
Panruti Local Fund dispensary	0	3	7
Tondiarpet Infectious Diseases Hospital ..	0	2	6
Government Ophthalmic Hospital ..	0	12	11
Some Local Fund dispensaries	0	2	0

" The above are the rates of daily diet allowance prevailing in the different hospitals in the State. Now, what is the diet allowance of a prisoner in a Central Jail, the Penitentiary, the Cannanore Jail and other jails? According to 1949 or 1950 statistics, it is 9 annas per day. So, in a free country—if we call our country a free country—the diet allowance of a patient in most of the hospitals is much lower than that of a prisoner in jail.

" With regard to the supply of diet, there is the contract system in hospitals. This contract system only helps to enrich the contractors.

" Sir, we know fully well that we are not getting necessary medicines from the hospitals. For example, in the Government hospital, Kozhikode, the amount spent annually on medicines is Rs. 42,789 and the number of patients per year will come to about 56,000. That means the amount spent on the medicine per patient is 12 annas. In the Kozhikode Women's hospital, 10 annas per patient are spent for medicinal purposes and it will include medicines, injections, bandage, chloroform, tincture iodine, etc. This will clearly show that our people are not getting the necessary medicines from hospitals. The Government are not spending enough for this purpose. On the other hand, if the police people want to investigate a criminal case, ambulance cars and even lorries will be used and money will be spent like anything. But if a person is dying of sickness in our villages, as far as I know, no ambulance will go, no money will be granted by the Government. Even if the patient goes to hospital, he has to spend some money there. So poor people who are not getting any benefit from the hospitals do not have confidence in them now. That is the position.

" Now I come to the question of salaries paid to the medical staff. A scavenger is paid only Rs. 18 per mensem. He has no house allowance and he is given an increment of Re. 1 once in five years and there is no provident fund facility. A nursing orderly gets a pay of Rs. 19 per month and a house allowance of Rs. 7. He has to work for 24 hours a day. This class of people have

already put forth their demands to the Hon. Minister for 8 hours' duty, implementation of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations and grant of educational concessions to their children, etc. A compounder gets a pay of only Rs. 45. These are all meagre salaries and they should be considerably enhanced.

"Then, our Government have spent Rs. 25,000 in 1950 on research work in hospitals. Suppose the King of England dies; there will be wide publicity in our papers. But there are many good doctors in our country whom Government are not encouraging by giving publicity. I have seen in the Ophthalmic hospital, Madras, that if a man dies, his eye is transplanted to another man who has lost his eye. But it is a pity that doctors like Sree Muthayya of Government Ophthalmic hospital, Madras, and Sree Mohan Rao are not given any encouragement by this Government. If they are given encouragement they will be assets to our country.

"Sir, I come from the constituency of Payyanur. In that constituency in certain places with a population of 30,000 like Azom, Pagayamgadi, Kakkara, etc., there is no dispensary and there are no doctors. Our doctors are not well paid and so they are not willing to go to the village parts. I request the Hon. Minister to sanction the opening of a medical college in Malabar. Certainly so far as Malabar is concerned, in every respect it is not given due representation. Malabar is in need of well-equipped hospitals and a medical college. Government must pay due attention to these things. This morning I put a question about the stoppage of the work of constructing two blocks in the Kozhikode hospital. After strenuous efforts of the Malabar members, and the public of Malabar a hospital was got sanctioned for that place. Even now there are not sufficient beds there. The Kozhikode Municipality and Malabar District Board have passed a resolution with regard to this matter. I would only request the Government to do the needful."

* SRI N. SIVARAJ :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, வைத்திய வசதி சம்பந்தமாக இந்த சபையில் எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் போதுமான அளவில் பேசியும், என்னென்ன செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதைப்பற்றியும் எடுத்துக் கூறி விட்டார்கள். நான் வந்திருக்கும் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள சுகாதார நிலைமையைப் பற்றி கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர வேண்டும் என்று இப்பொழுது பேச முன்வந்துள்ளேன்.

"என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவாகிய தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் 1950-ம் வருஷத்தில் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள சுமார் 6 ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் மூடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இதை கவனிக்கவேண்டும், அத்துடன் கூடவே தஞ்சை நகரத்தில் 20 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன் எல். எம். பி. கோர்ஸ் நடத்தப்பட்டிருந்தது. அந்தக் கோர்ஸை எடுத்து அதை மூடிவிட்டார்கள். மறுபடியும் அந்தக் கோர்ஸை எடுத்து ஆரம்பிக்க ஒரு யோசனை இருப்பதாகவும் தெரிகிறது. அப்படி இருந்தால் அதை சீக்கிரம் செய்ய சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அதோடு நாகப்பட்டிணத்தில், கீழ் தஞ்சை ஹெட்குவார்ட்டர் ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருந்தது. அதிலிருந்த சிவில் சர்ஜன் போஸ்டை எடுத்து விட்டார்கள், அதனால் ஒரு வருஷமாக மக்களுக்கு வசதி இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் அதை மறுபடியும் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். பெரிய ஜில்லாக்களில் இரண்டு ஹெட்குவார்ட்டர்ஸ் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பது

என்னைப் பொறுத்த வரையிலுள்ள அபிப்பிராயம் ; அத்துடன் நாகப் பட்டிணத்திலுள்ள ஹெட்குவார்ட்டர்ஸ் ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு இன்னும் அதிகப் படியான வசதி செய்துதரவேண்டும். அதிகப்படியான ஆட்கள் அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரிக்கு சிகிச்சைக்கு வருகிறார்கள். அதற்குவேண்டிய சிப்பந்திகளும், டாக்டர்களும் போதுமான அளவிற்கு அந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் இல்லை. அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதி செய்து கொடுத்து சௌகர்யம் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அங்கிருக்கும் சிப்பந்திகளுக்கும், டாக்டர்களுக்கும் வேண்டிய சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்பட வில்லை. என்னைப் பொறுத்த வரைக்கும் அவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்த சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"கிராமப் புரங்களில் முக்கியமாக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். அதற்கு 6 p.m.
உடனடியாக மோபைல் வான்களை அமைத்து, லேடி டாக்டர்களை நியமித்து பிரசவ வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இதற்கு உடனடியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கனம் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பொதுவாக இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் மருந்துகளுடைய விலைகள் எக்கச்சக்கமாக ஏறி இருக்கின்றன, அதைக் கட்டுப்படுத்த வேண்டியது அவசியம். எல்லாவற்றையும் கண்ட்ரோல் செய்ய முடியாவிட்டாலும் முக்கியமாக நோயாளிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய மருந்துகளையும் பென்சிலின் போன்ற மருந்துகளையும் கண்ட்ரோல் செய்து கண்ட்ரோல் விலைக்குக் கொடுக்கும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். அந்த மருந்துகளை இங்கேயே உற்பத்தி செய்யவும் ஏற்பாடு செய்து அவைகளுக்கு competition இல்லாமல் இருக்கும்படியாகவும் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த முறையில் ஜனங்களுக்கு சௌகர்யமாக கிடைக்கும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக ஆஸ்பத்திரி சிப்பந்திகளுக்கு இப்பொழுது மோசமான சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்படுவதால் அவர்களுக்கு அதிக சம்பளம் கொடுக்கும்படி யாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது male நர்ஸ்களுக்கு ஐந்து வருஷம் டிரெயினிங் கொடுத்த பிறகு அவர்களுக்கு நிரந்தரமாக வேலை கிடைப்பதாக தெரியவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு Security of Job இருக்கும்படி அவர்களுக்கு டிரெயினிங் முடிந்தவுடன் வேலைகொடுக்க வேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதியை சர்க்கார் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"போதுமான அளவிற்கு இன்னும் வைத்தியத்திற்கு வேண்டிய வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன் இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 10-30 a.m. on Monday, 21st July 1952."

The House then adjourned.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 135 asked by Sri K. P. Gopalan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 19th July 1952, page 599 supra.]

(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Chief Engineer submitted in July 1949 a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 40·205 lakhs for the reconstruction of the new Headquarters Hospital at Kozhikode. The possibility of reducing the cost was examined and it was decided that the following items of work in the new headquarters hospital scheme should be deferred :—

	RS.
(1) Ophthalmic block	3,30,000
(2) T.B., Venereal diseases and Police wards.	4,35,000
Total ...	7,65,000

It was also decided that the special departments referred to above, should be housed in the existing old hospital buildings after carrying out special repairs to them at an estimated cost of Rs. 1·50 lakhs. Besides the items of work referred to, there is no proposal to stop the construction of any other item of work connected with the new Headquarters Hospital scheme.

2. Subsequently, proposals were received last year for the utilization of the old Headquarters Hospital buildings at Kozhikode for the following purposes and these proposals were not approved :—

(i) Location of some of the sections of the Government Training College, Kozhikode.

(ii) Opening of a T.B. Clinic by the Kozhikode Municipal Council.

(iii) Temporary occupation of a major portion of the buildings by the Malabar District Board office.

(iv) Housing of the offices of the Revenue Divisional Officer, the Reception Deputy Tahsildar, the Special Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, additional sections of the Collector's office, and the office of the new Special Collector and his staff in connexion with the implementation of the Malabar Tenancy Amendment Act.

(v) Opening of a hospital of indigenous medicine.

3. In December 1951, the former Minister for Education and Law, took the view that there was no use wasting Rs. 1·50 lakhs on the old hospital buildings after having spent about Rs. 30 lakhs on the new hospital and that he had serious objection to some of the departments continuing in the old hospital. It was however, finally decided that there was no reason for altering the decision referred to in paragraph 1. The question was revived in May last and it was decided that the demand of the Education Department for the old hospital buildings may be kept in suspense for the time

being and medical branches not provided for in the new buildings may be set up in the old buildings until suitable accommodation is provided for them in the new hospital. The Health Department has considerable difficulty in getting their building schemes accepted and are therefore most reluctant to surrender any buildings in their possession which they can put to use for sanctioned purposes. The existing hospital buildings which are in demand by so many departments and therefore good enough for them cannot become unfit for the Medical department and in view of the imperative need for economising expenditure, Government have decided to use the existing hospital buildings for housing the special departments referred to.

APPENDIX II.

[*Vide item V, on page* 654.]

Petitions to the Assembly from the Andhra students and Madras Students.

(1) To the Hon'ble Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly, Madras.

Hon'ble Sirs,

We, the undersigned on behalf of the Andhra Students submit to you the follow ng appeal signed by 37,957 students of Andhra from 153 institutions of all Andhra districts for favour of your immediate consideration. As the Hon. Speaker cannot directly receive it from us we submit it to you through Sri T. Viswanatham, the Leader of the Opposition. We request you all not to take this appeal as any party concern, but to consider it as a united appeal of Andhra Students to all Members of the Assembly irrespective of party affiliations. We request you all to consider and act upon the demands raised in this appeal immediately, as most of you promised in the course of General Elections for developing education in Andhra by bettering the lives of students and teachers :—

APPEAL.

(1) *Andhra Students' appeal to the Members of the Legislative Assembly, Madras.*

Respected Sirs,

We request you to take the following steps immediately for solving some of the serious problems facing the students and teachers and for developing education in Andhra :—

To reduce the tuition, examination and special fees from students enhanced since 1948.

To increase the freeships on the basis of poverty of the students.

To suspend the collection of tuition fees from students in the famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema, Guntur and Nellore districts

To provide relief hostels for poor students.

To increase the number of seats in technical and professional institutions.

(2) "*Madras Students' Memorandum to the Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly.*

Respected Sirs.

The condition of students and teachers in the colleges and schools of the city are worsening day by day and the entire education system is facing a grave crisis. We request that the following steps be taken up immediately to solve the numerous problems confronting the students and teachers and impeding the progress of education.

Reduction in tuition, examination and special fees, increasing the existing number of stipends and freeships granted to students particularly to those of the backward sections; increasing the number of seats in professional and technical institutions to solve the problem of admission and accommodation; more teaching, laboratory and training facilities in schools and colleges; free medical aid to students and especially to high school students; selving the problems of residential accommodation by providing Government buildings for students hostels and opening poor homes for needy students; increasing sports facilities in high schools and colleges and providing at least one playground in every school; suspending the collection of tuition fees and examination fees from the students in the famine-affected areas of Chittoor, Anantapur, Coimbators and other districts.

We remain, Respected Sirs, etc.,"

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS